

American Fruits

International Journal Devoted to the Interests of Nurseries, Arboriculture, Commercial Horticulture

Circulating Throughout United States, Canada and Abroad
Featuring Commercial Horticulture in all its Phases of
Nursery Stock, Orchard, Landscape Planting, Distribution
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Vol. XX

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1914

Number 1

NEXT TO THE OAK, THE GRANDEST TREE

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American Fruits Directory of Organizations

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Arrangements—W. B. Cole, Painesville, O.

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Root Gall—E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.

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American Pomological Society—Prof. E. R. Lake, 3333 20th St., N. Y., Washington, D. C.

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American Rose Society—Benjamin Hammond, Beacon, N. Y.

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Eastern Fruit Growers' Association—Nat C. Frame, Martinsburg, Va.

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Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Society—James Handly, Quincy, Ill.

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National Horticultural Congress—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.

National Nut Growers' Association—J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

Ontario Fruit Growers' Association—P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto, Canada.

Ornamental Growers' Association—C. J. May, Rochester, N. Y.

Northern Nut Growers' Association—Dr. W. C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn.

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Railway Gardening Association—J. S. Butterfield, Lee's Summit, Mo.

Society for Horticultural Science—C. P. Close, Washington, D. C.

Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—John Young, New York.

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AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE ---July, 1914

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—Communications on any subject connected with Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We also shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Nursery Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

ADVERTISING—First advertising forms close on the 20th of each month; last advertising forms on the 22d. If proofs are wanted, copy should be on hand on the 15th. Rates upon application.

"AMERICAN FRUITS" points with pride to its advertising columns. Not all those in the nursery and allied trades are therein represented, but the leading ones are and we believe that every advertisement represents a reliable concern. We court confidential information to the contrary.

"AMERICAN FRUITS" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—"AMERICAN FRUITS" will be sent to any address in the United States for \$1.50 a year; to Canada or abroad for \$2.00 a year. Add ten cents unless bank draft, postal or express money order is used.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Nursery and Planting Trade. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units.

Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence. **INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS**—"AMERICAN FRUITS" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammled in its absolutely independent position and is the only publication of the kind.

This Magazine is the only Nursery Trade Journal which has no connection whatever with a particular Nursery. Absolutely unbiased.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

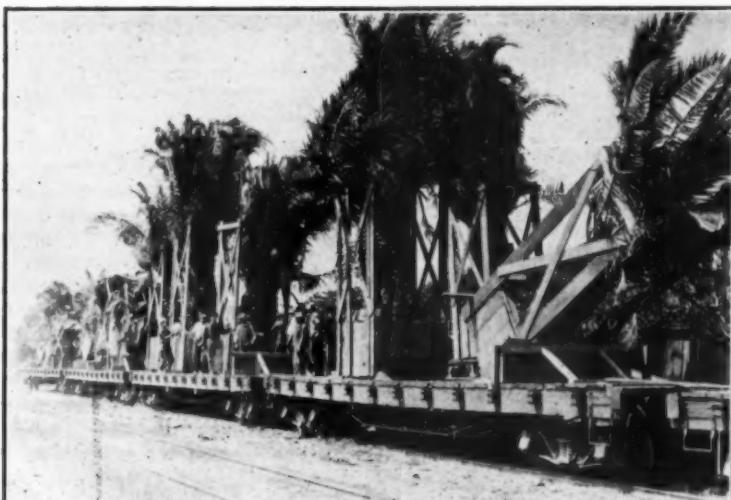
It represents, as its name implies, the Fruits of American industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY, NILES, CAL.



Making up a trainload of big palms for Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Total shipments of all kinds of ornamental stock by the California Nursery Company to Panama-Pacific International Exposition will amount to about 300-350 carloads.

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American Fruits

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y., Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XX

ROCHESTER, N. Y. JULY 1914

No. 1

Observations On Present Day Nursery Methods

J. H. DAYTON, Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville, O.

THAT OLD adage, "Competition is the life of trade" like many other accepted sayings of "ye olden times" based on part truth when the world was younger, and almost every man trying, at least in a business way, to build his own fortunes up by pulling down that of his neighbor, should be consigned to the ash pile. Believe that any one, who will observe the tendencies of today, note the failures and successes, take into consideration not only the markets and gains and losses of today, or this particular season, but size up, as well as possible, for a period of time the advances of any successful general line of trade or manufacturer, will agree that it is not competition, but coöperation that is at the foundation of any true or moral gain. That no manufacturer of today, unless he has a controlled specialty, can expect to make the highest per cent of profit or run his business with efficiency and intelligence, without team work with his competitors.

Give as Well as Take

No man working by himself or for himself, with the idea of pushing his products, only, and by all means open to fair and possibly unfair competition, injuring the trade of his rivals, can ever hope for that knowledge of business problems and trade tendencies that is absolutely necessary for the best results, can never work to the best advantage until he is in touch with the best minds and methods in his industry and willing to coöperate in giving as well as taking.

We nurserymen of today, ought to have intelligence and initiative enough to place our business along side of the highest grade of manufacturing enterprises instead of being classed, as we usually are, as possibly one degree higher in a business way, than the farmer, when that term is used to denote an unorganized, competitive, selfish, every man for himself class of agriculturists.

I do not want to pose as a critic, and know that my judgment of opinion is of little value compared to that of many present here, but I do believe that frank, free discussion of all matters pertaining to our industry, at our national, sectional and state conventions, and through the columns of our trade journals, being as free to give our own methods, ideas and successes, as we are to criticise those of our neighbors, will help even the best, broadest and most capable among us.

Why Not Standard Prices?

For instance, what about the bulletins, surplus lists, etc., that flood our mails every busy season, with prices some times changing with every issue? Is there a man in the trade that knows one day, not what stock is worth, but what it will be offered for the next? Is there not some inherent value in our stock, some basic price on leading varieties and grades that may be established in some way adhered to? If plums are worth

\$160 per M. the 1st of March, are they not worth that the 15th of April? Why should we be trying to sell Downing gooseberries at \$60 and \$40 on above dates? Are we not proving to ourselves and to our customers, and to the world in general, that really our main idea of selling organization is to cut our competitors' prices?

Do we not know that it is impossible in our business to plant and bud for seasons, one too many years ahead, to exactly hit the market, and that we must grow some surplus stock, and figure on it, as one of the costs of running our business, and instead of the holy horror some of us seem to have of a brush pile, recognize it as just as necessary and legitimate an item of expense, as cultivating, for instance.

Selling Methods

Does our frantic offering of surplus during the spring season, at lower and still lower prices, add a single tree to the plantings of that season, elevate our business in any way, or in fact accomplish one single result, except that we sometimes beat our neighbor out of an order, and ourselves out of obtaining fair and reasonable prices for what we do sell. Again most of us wholesale growers, at this and other conventions, and during the coming season, will be selling stock to customers in car lots, to be delivered this fall, for next spring's sales. Is it fair competition to issue lists next spring of the surplus stock we have carried over, and offer to their customers in small quantities at as low or lower prices than we received for large lots? Is it not true that the surplus lists are leading to as great a development of want lists, and that the trade is afraid to buy, unable to form any idea of what prices may be, and so send out lists of wants for every little lot wanted, expecting to, and receiving cut rates on every such list. Is it not true that by this competition, we are not only putting the wholesale trade where they insist on lower than printed prices, but that we who issue retail catalogues and price lists, are rapidly and deliberately educating planters to believe that our prices are not based on actual value or inherent worth, but on what we can get, and that we will be glad to quote cut rates, if they will take the trouble to send a list of wants. Of course, we always have with us the customer who wants to know what is the price of a Dollar Collection, and cannot tell just what the prices are, although they are printed in black double face type, but if our mail is any criterion we are educating a large proportion of the buying public to the belief that our printed prices do not count, and that they will always be discounted if they ask us to.

Cause of the Only Real Trouble

I do not want to open up the old subject of what stock costs us to grow, but how many of us know what it costs us to handle stock that we buy? What propor-

tion in addition to freight, should we add to the cost of a block or a car of trees, to cover the actual cost of hauling, storing through the winter, and rehandling and shipping it in small lots in the spring? Do not we sometimes figure, that in order to work off our own surplus, and to meet competition, we will do all this for nothing, and is not our competitive selling system establishing a custom of handling to the trade, the stock we buy on a very low margin, and if accurate costs were known, very often at an actual loss.

I might go on and enumerate our old grievances that we have thrashed out over and over again, and will not take your time; but size them up and see if most of our real troubles are not due to competitive struggles to do for ourselves, and do our competitors, and if most of them could not be cured, if a fair proportion of our members should work together in a true coöperative spirit? Not in any way that a few of the bulk may receive the benefits, but in the true spirit of taking and giving.

The thing that makes coöperation the most hopeful in business life today, is the giving as well as the taking.

Get Knees Under the Same Mahogany

When you and your competitors, or you and the men with whom you have to deal, or to whom you have to go for help in making laws that effect our business, get your knees under the same mahogany a few times, you are bound to feel and act differently toward them.

True, we are all after the dollar, but even the most sordid are human, and it is lots easier to reach out the helping hand to the one with whom we coöperate than to the comparative stranger with whom we compete.

We growers meet in convention and field, exchange information freely, always ready to show our stock and explain our methods, and to give credit to the man that is winning out either in quantity or quality; but when we come to the market, we feel somehow that the demand is limited, that it is up to us to put forward the broadest claims for our own products, and often to call attention to the real or imagined defects in the products of our competitors. The feeling is that if we allow one firm to beat us in making extravagant claims or in securing an order, that there will be less demand for our stock, so we must knock his stock, cut his prices, and endeavor in every way to see that our own stock is sold first.

Restricted Market

While in our line the market possibilities may not be as unlimited as those of production, our real proposition ought not to be to get a large share of a restricted demand, by cutting the other fellow out, but to make our products available to, and wanted by

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Legislation Inimical To Horticultural Progress

Negative Measures Discussed and Acted Upon at the California Fruit Growers Convention---The Farmers League---Quarantine and Inspection.

HENRY W. KRUCKEBERG, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE CALIFORNIA Fruit Growers' convention, held under the joint auspices of the State Horticultural Commission and the State Agricultural College on the 750 acre University Farm at Davis, June 1 to 6, 1914, was the largest ever held in the history of horticulture in California, there being an average daily attendance of 800 people. The programme provided was indeed prolific of vital subjects touching the industry at all angles, which made it necessary that several speakers were delivering addresses on different subjects at the same time in different assembly rooms of the University Farm buildings. Many of these have a vital bearing on the nursery industry of California, and in their final solution lend an influence in particular divisions of the calling in neighboring states, and in some respects the country at large. It is not here intended to give a full report of the doings of the convention, but rather briefly to touch on those salient features that have a bearing on the nursery interests, and hence are not without interest to the readers of *American Fruits*.

State Department Agriculture

It is significant that the legislative committee voted unanimously in favor of the consolidation of all divisions of the state government having to do with horticulture and agriculture under one head or department, to be known as the Department of Agriculture. If this movement signifies anything, it voices a protest that present conditions can be bettered; that service and efficiency may be advanced and better results are to be attained—an opinion shared by some of the leading nurserymen in the state. Judge Peter J. Shields of Sacramento presented a rough draft of a bill to be introduced at the next Legislature, providing for the consolidation of the horticultural, forestry, veterinarian, dairy and viticultural departments and the State Agricultural Society. The members of the committee present were C. C. Teague of Ventura, Judge Peter J. Shields of Sacramento, G. Harold Powell of Los Angeles, Dr. A. J. Cook, state horticultural commissioner; Marshall de Motte of Corning, W. H. Johnson of San Dimas, Dean Thomas F. Hunt of the College of Agriculture, W. H. Weber of Riverside and Senator E. J. Strowbridge of Alameda.

Eight Hour Labor Measure

Another subject on which the convention took a decided stand was the universal eight hour labor law which is to be voted on in California at the November elections. Obviously this affects every nurseryman in the state, and if passed will add greatly to his labor account. In the discussion of the subject Horticultural Commissioner George H. Hecker of Woodland, declared that "the enactment of the measure would not improve the condition of the laborer because it would reduce the income of the worker and would draw thousands of jobless men from outside of the state under the delusion that California would be a labor paradise. "Under such a regime," Hecker said, "it would be necessary to add a detective and a lawyer to the farmer's salary to see that

the law was not violated and even then the Judge would have to ride by occasionally to see that Maud Muller was not working overtime." And according to George W. Pierce its enactment would mean "the demise of the goose that laid the golden egg; it would put out of business not only the employer but also the laborer." He believed it would kill California's great industry, horticulture. In compliance with the recommendations of the resolutions committee the convention went on record in advocacy of what shall be known as California's Farmers' Protective League for the purpose of instituting a state-wide campaign to combat the proposed Universal Eight-Hour Law.

At the close of the convention a permanent organization was perfected with headquarters in Sacramento.

Viticulture and Prohibition

Another matter that created a lively interest was the prohibition amendment, which if allowed to become active would wipe viticulture from the map in California. Frank T. Swett of Martinez, chairman of the Committee on Viticulture of the California Association of Nurserymen, presented the situation forcibly and concisely. It is more than probable that the viticultural interests will perfect an organization of their own to combat the prohibition amendment. The importance of such a step to the nursery interests in this state is apparent from the fact that every grower of commercial plants does a more or less extensive business in grape vines, calling for investments of no mean proportions.

Quarantine and Inspection

Quarantine and inspection did not loom up large as it usually does at functions of this class. There was a meeting of the State Association of County Horticultural Commissioners at which Frederick Maskew, quarantine officer of San Francisco, called attention to the fact that his office was doing all it could to block the coming of foreign pests, but he was short-handed. He pointed out that whereas the State Fish and Game Commission has 773 men to protect fish and game, the force which defends horticulture from invading pests numbers only 197.

Harry P. Stabler, Horticultural Commissioner of Sutter county, who has been in the work twenty-seven years, said the way for the quarantine guardian to get greater support was to educate the public. He said he educated the people of his county by writing articles for the newspapers on his line of endeavor.

Horticultural Commissioner William Wood of Los Angeles, suggested a method of controlling the spread of horticultural pests through the mails. He proposed that the postmaster general be requested to issue a general order that all plant or other bug host shipments through the mails be sent to some particular post office in each county for inspection.

Resolutions requesting that the United States Post Office Department observe more stringent regulations to prevent the spread of horticultural pests through the mails,

were presented and the County Horticultural Commissioners expressed a desire that the parcels post be open to a rigid inspection, as it now is the only channel which so far has not been placed under strict quarantine regulations.

Touching uniform legislation the outlook was never better. With a consolidation of the several departments under one general head, there is no question that the movement will demand the recognition that its importance merits. The present State Horticultural Commission is also in its favor.

Among the leading nurserymen present may be mentioned the following: M. McDonald, Frank T. Swett, Frank H. Wilson, John Vallance, George C. Roeding, and W. V. Eberly.

Taxation of Nursery Stock

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., object to the proposed taxation of nursery stock in Georgia. They say:

The state board of equalization of taxes is agitating the question of taxing growing nursery stock. We have taken up this matter with the equalization board, stating that we claim that nursery stock growing in the field should be classed the same as any other growing crop; and that nursery crops, the same as any other farm crops, are liable to destruction by the elements and should not be subjected to a tax any more than such farm crops as corn, grain, oats, potatoes, etc. In the state of Georgia the general assembly passed a bill exempting all farm crops from taxation.

Banks in loaning money to farmers generally do not consider the growing crops, and where money is loaned on growing crops the loan is a very inconsiderable amount compared to the supposed value of the growing crops. Nursery lands are always returned at a higher valuation than ordinary farm lands; therefore, it strikes us that to tax nursery stock would be equivalent to a double taxation. If one state places this unjust tax you can look out for other states to follow suit; therefore, it is up to the nurserymen and florists to get busy and anticipate this taxation of nursery stock.

A Swindler at Morrisville

A stranger one day recently drove to Glenwood Nurseries owned by the William H. Moon Co., near Morrisville, Pa., and placed a large order for maple trees and privet hedge for Elkins' "Folly Farms," in Abington, says the Bristol, Pa., Courier. Just as he was departing, the stranger said that the placing of so large an order should be worth a commission, and he named a certain fee. He said that if given a commission, he would like to have it in cash as he had lost his pocketbook. J. E. Moon, who took his order, paid the man the commission.

Two days later the trees and hedge were loaded on an auto truck for delivery at "Folly Farms," but when the farms were reached, the driver was not permitted to unload the stock. The overseer of the farms denied having ordered the stock or authorized any person to order it.

The Fancher Creek Nurseries and George C. Roeding, proprietor of the nursery company, and other interests in Fresno, Cal., have taken offices in the recently erected Holland Building in Fresno, where a number of fruit firms have located.

The American Association In Annual Session

Thirty-ninth Convention In Cleveland Characterized by Large and Representative Attendance---Close Attention to Business and Discussion of Important Trade Topics---Progress on Uniform Horticultural Measure as Result of Conferences Between Nurserymen of the East and the West and Leaders in Horticultural Inspectors Association---Lantern Slides, Automobile Rides, Steamboat Trip---Henry B. Chase the New President---Detroit Next Year---Fourth Wednesday Again.

At the opening of the first day's session President Pilkington requested past presidents of the American Association to take seats on the platform. The following responded. J. W. Hill, J. H. Dayton, Orlando Harrison, Thomas B. Meehan, M. McDonald. After an invocation by Rev. C. S. Harrison, President Pilkington presented his annual address. He regretted that the Pacific coast did not send to Cleveland as large a delegation as did the East to the Portland convention. Continuing he said:

In compliment to Mr. Watson permit me to say that his views be submitted in this assembly to future committees;—that no papers be read before the Convention except by the authors of same; that discussion, whether on reports of committees or the various subjects on the program, is necessary to bring out ideas and members are earnestly requested to present their views in these matters.

The work of such committees as those on Legislation, both the Eastern and Western Committees, the newly created committee on Uniform Horticultural Laws, Transportation, Publicity and other equally important matters, has imposed no little task upon its members, and this work has been faithfully and generally given to the Association.

Can we go indefinitely and expect men of experience, like Messrs. Pitkin, Youngers, Dayton, Meehan, Sizemore, Berkman, Smith and others to continue this work gratuitously? From a business standpoint our Association represents interests having investments running into the millions of dollars, and were our work represented by a corporation or a private interest, our affairs would be conducted along business principles, with the idea that all expenditures are necessary and receiving splendid results for expense involved. Our treasury today shows a balance of some \$6,000, the largest known in the history of the Organization, but a mere bagatelle when drawn upon to meet obstacles which constantly confront us, or to attain the object these committees could accomplish were they given free rein.

The matter of a salaried man to handle the affairs of this Association will be brought before this convention. Such a position is not a mere clerical one, and the duties and responsibilities will tax the abilities of a man of vast experience. Such a man will not be an easy one to find, but it is useless to look for such a person until we provide the means—cash—to sustain him.

In previous conventions various methods have been suggested for financing our projects. At present we have but one source of income,—our annual dues, sufficient to carry on our ordinary work, but to provide a fund of from \$5000 to \$10,000 annually if necessary, is a condition confronting us.

Membership

This year's Badge Book shows a list of 410 members; since its issuance some twenty or thirty have been enrolled, but the total falls short of last year's roll of 473. You are familiar with Mr. McHutchison's work a year ago, in increasing the membership, securing over 100 new members. This lead has not been maintained, and though the campaign on the part of our State Vice-Presidents has blown hot and cold, results do not materialize.

At the proper time I should like to have the Association as a whole, discuss this matter.

During the past year the members of our

Association have again suffered from internal troubles,—the never ending bugaboo of price cutting being strongly present, and the matter of credits has strained many otherwise pleasant relations. For the former there is no remedy other than education and reason, and it is to be hoped that some day we shall see the evil of cutting prices in the hope of beating the other fellow to it. Credits are a matter of agreement, but the unwritten law is being encroached upon with increasing frequency. The June 1st accounts are dragging out into July and August, and accounts due for material, supplies, buds and scions, whose value is largely represented by labor or cash outlay, should not be paid for June 1st following, but within thirty days from date of invoice.

Tariff

The Underwood Bill, effective last year, has given us a clear interpretation of duties upon imports. In essence it has lowered the specific tax on apples, pear and other fruit seedlings, from \$2 to \$1 per 1,000 and the ad valorem tax from 25% to 15% on general lines not subject to specific tax. While the new law has undoubtedly saved our importers considerable money, will it continue to do so? I predict that this decrease in cost to us will be offset by a raise in price upon the part of the foreign growers.

In conjunction with this, are we protecting the interests of home grown stock? In the vast area of the United States we have districts suitable for the growing of all stock. On the Pacific Coast we are successfully growing apple, pear, mazzard, mahaleb and myrobolan. The propagation of roses, conifers and ornamental stock is increasing constantly by some of our larger growers, and the advantage of having on hand home-grown stock, that is strong, vigorous and true to name, is readily apparent in contrast with imported stock that reaches us weak in vitality, sometimes a total loss, and when we do whip it into life find it mixed in variety and an occasional sprinkling of brown tails.

In conclusion, I want to thank the Association for the honor conferred upon me. I have learned the difficulty of being at the head of an organization, when 2000 miles away from the center of activity. If I have not done my best I have done the best I could at such a distance, and I thank you one and all, and particularly the members of the several committees, to whom the success of this convention is due.

Letters of regret at not being present were read from J. B. Morey, Dansville, N. Y., and F. S. Wiggins, Toppenish, Wash.

Secretary Hall in his annual report recorded the death of Mrs. F. W. Kelsey, New York; Charles M. Hooker, Rochester; John Rice, Geneva, N. Y.; Mrs. John Craig, W. S. Leonard, Hilton, N. Y.

Secretary's Resignation

Mr. Hall tendered his resignation as secretary of the Association.

The secretary's financial report showed that he had on hand at the beginning of the year \$125.40 and had received during the year on membership dues \$2951.79. He has paid over to the treasurer \$3,077.15.

Treasurer Peter Youngers reported receipts of upwards of nine thousand dollars and a total on hand of \$6,168.81.

Chairman Cole of the entertainment committee reported that the members of the Association would be photographed at noon Wednesday. The ladies were invited to the

Hippodrome. A 40 mile ride in automobiles through Cleveland boulevards and parks was scheduled for Thursday afternoon. On Thursday evening a ride on Lake Erie was planned.

J. H. Dayton announced an excursion to the Storrs & Harrison company's extensive nurseries at Painesville, O., 30 miles from Cleveland on Saturday.

Reports on Legislation

Reports were presented on legislation by Chairman Pitkin and Youngers.

In his report as chairman of the committee on legislation east of the Mississippi, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y., announced that little of importance had developed since the committee's report at the Portland convention last June. In the opinion of the committee the Federal Horticultural Board has handled the matter fairly and with due consideration to the interests of the nursery trade.

Reference is made to legislative action in New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Alabama, accounts of which have appeared in *American Fruits*. Chairman Pitkin concludes:

In conclusion, your committee begs to suggest that it is difficult for us to keep track of proposed legislation in all of the states. In the past, matters of legislation have come to our notice too late to do much good. We try to keep informed through the members and the trade papers and the press, but many things are likely to get by us. It should be the duty of the state vice-presidents and the members of this Association to keep watch of the legislation in their particular states, and to promptly notify the chairman of your legislative committee of any proposed legislation, and when possible to immediately transmit a copy of the proposed law. If we are all watching these points, very much can be accomplished in preventing injurious and unreasonable legislation. Many bills are introduced and passed simply because the committee in charge has no knowledge of the situation, and if nobody appears against the bills, it is considered that they are good bills and ought to become laws, whereas the average committee is willing to do the fair thing if they know the facts and conditions, and many of these bills could be properly amended if there were an opportunity to discuss the measure with the committee in charge.

Your Committee would urge every member of this Association, and particularly the state vice-presidents, to watch their state legislation carefully during each session of the legislature.

Chairman Youngers reported on the Welch case in Montana which was won by the nurserymen. No license fee need be paid in that state. The Association voted to pay the attorney's bill for \$556.90 and to proceed with the Wyoming case, on similar lines, at a cost of \$250.

Upon motion of Mr. Hill a vote of thanks was extended to Chairmen Pitkin and Youngers.

In the absence of Chairman McHutchison of the tariff committee the report was read by Mr. Meehan. Mr. McHutchison is on a visit to Australia. There was nothing new in tariff matters to report.

J. R. Mayhew, Waxahachie, Tex., sent a telegram of regret at not being present.

Committee on Root Gall

Chairman E. A. Smith of the committee on root gall, sent his report and regret at not being present.

The duties of this committee have been very small the past year. They have consisted principally in trying to secure subcommittees in various states who would be sufficiently interested either to experiment or to report upon experiments which have been started by experimental stations or individuals in their various states. It has been very difficult to secure committees and reports, though considerable data and detail have been collected which will be of interest and value as time goes on, they having been placed on file for future reference. The situation remains practically the same as a year ago. It seems as though there will be but little done for the next few years except to watch the experiments that have already been started and to continue to collect data and information as may be desired.

Report of P. J. Berckman Co., of Augusta, Ga., by L. A. Berckman, committee for that state, is of special interest and value. The P. J. Berckman Co., in connection with H. P. Stuckey, Horticulturist of the Georgia Experimental Station, commenced an experiment two years ago which we believe will be of practical value. Up to this time the trees that were planted with Crown Gall show very favorably with those which were planted without Crown Gall. The stand in both cases being almost perfect. I would recommend that the report in full of H. P. Stuckey, Experimental Station, Georgia, be published in a horticultural magazine for general information.

The expenses of this committee have been so slight, I have no bill to present. Whether it is the wish of the convention to continue this committee or not, I do not know, as it will probably be a committee principally in name rather than in active work for some time to come. But the information relating to Root Knot and Crown Gall should be preserved somewhere for future reference, where in the course of time it could be boiled down and presented so that nurserymen and theorists may arrive at a definite conclusion in regard to the injury of Crown Gall or Root Knot, especially upon apple trees.

It is not necessary at this time to refer to the different kinds of Crown Gall and to the various conflicting reports regarding the effect of Crown Gall upon apple trees. That is a matter of record, there still being a great diversity of opinion among inspectors and those who are supposed to be authority on matters of this kind. If there is any member of the Association or any nurseryman who can throw any light or give any interesting experiments, the writer will appreciate having this information forwarded to him that it may be filed and presented in the subsequent review, as it is the purpose of the writer whether officially or as an individual, to secure further information and preserve it for reference.

E. A. SMITH, Chairman.
Lake City, Minn.

Upon motion of T. B. Munson the committee on crown gall was continued.

Chairman L. A. Berckmans of the committee on coöperation with entomologists reported on the meeting during the year between nurserymen and horticultural inspectors. He prophesied beneficial results of coöperation.

President Pilkington announced the following as auditing committee: J. W. Hill, S. A. Miller and W. B. Munson.

Rev. C. S. Harrison delivered a stirring address on "The Mission of Beauty."

Address of Welcome

At the afternoon session the deferred address of welcome by Mayor Baker of Cleveland, was filled in by his representative, the mayor being out of the city.

In his response to the address of welcome

J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia., said there are 250,000 acres valued at \$50,000,000. "We in the United States 2,700 nurseries with miss at this convention," said he, "Wilson J. Peters, J. J. Harrison, N. H. Albaugh, Mr. Storrs, T. S. Hubbard, George S. Josselyn and others who sleep on the hillsides of Ohio and New York but whose work lives after them. As we grow older the years seem shorter, friendship dearer and memories fonder and we seek to live more for others and less for ourselves."

Ethan A. Chase, of California, who is in Rochester, N. Y., was not at the convention. He had been scheduled for an address on old nursery times.

State Vice-Presidents

The election of state vice-presidents resulted as follows:

In the case of no new nomination the vice-president in office was continued:

Arkansas, George Parker; California, George C. Roeding; Colorado, A. M. Ferguson; Illinois, William Saddler; Iowa, E. S. Welch; Kansas, W. S. Gries; Kentucky, H. F. Hillenmyer; Minnesota, M. R. Cashman; Missouri, J. W. Schuette; Nebraska, H. W. Marshall; New Hampshire, John C. Chase; New York, Edward S. Osborne; North Carolina, Paul Lindley; North Dakota, J. H. Maher, Devil's Lake; Ohio, H. S. Dale; Oklahoma, Jim Parker; Oregon, M. McDonald; South Dakota, George H. Whiting; Tennessee, E. W. Chittin; Texas, John S. Kerr; Georgia, L. A. Berckmans; Virginia, W. T. Hood; Ontario, F. Hogg, Toronto.

W. C. Reed read a practical paper on "Pecans for Profit" which elicited queries in the discussion that followed. In reply to questions Mr. Reed said much better results would be obtained in working nut tree stock if the stock were three or four years old and he advocated budding as late in the season as possible. There was no difficulty in transplanting. The pecan is hardy in the vicinity of New York city. Dr. Robert T. Morris of New York city, has an experimental farm at Stamford, Conn., where he is testing many varieties.

Uniform Legislation

Chairman William Pitkin, of the committee on uniform legislation, presented his report.

Prof. J. G. Sanders, Madison, Wis., was present with several copies of the revised measure which is proposed as basis for uniform state legislative action. In an address to the convention Prof. Sanders said the advisability of nursery and orchard inspection is admitted. The future of the nursery business hangs heavily upon inspection. He reviewed the present varied laws of the states and suggested that uniformity should be aimed at, rather than a revision of any particular state laws. He hoped the feeling of good will manifested at the Atlanta conference will continue. In the latest revision of the proposed measure it is hoped that the main problems to be met in inspection of stock have been covered. The board in charge in each state is to have as a member a nurseryman actually engaged in growing nursery stock.

Secure a law of uniform character and ask for ample pay for good inspection, he advised.

Prof. E. L. Worsham, president of the National Association of Horticultural Inspectors, discussed the proposed law. He congratulated the American Association on

the work it has been doing in matters of inspection. There has been complete change of attitude both on the part of the nurserymen and the inspectors; because they have gotten together.

As president of the National Conservation Congress Prof. Worsham asked the Association to appoint a representative to attend the next session.

Roses

One of the most entertaining features of the convention was the address with lantern slides on "Roses," by Robert Pyle, president of the Conard & Jones Company, West Grove, Pa. He said the rose industry in America is on the threshold of a new era, and that the nurserymen are probably the most important factors in the development. American nurserymen, however, are slow to list the new roses and as a result a large, active and increasing number of amateur growers are going direct to European nurserymen for supplies. He was in the office of a prominent rose grower in Ireland recently when the latter opened his morning mail. There were letters with orders from amateur growers in several states of the Union—orders that had been sent right over the heads of the big growers in this country. Except for the provision by one or two representative concerns, American nurserymen are woefully behind in the matter of testing new roses.

"How many," said Mr. Pyle, "realize that new roses are being introduced in Europe at the rate of 700 every five years? How many of us know what we are getting when we import roses? The European growers are getting the cream of the trade."

"What is needed in America is adequate means in various parts of the country for testing new roses. There should be systematic publicity on a scale similar to that which has been used with electricity with signal success."

Mr. Pyle presented beautiful colored views of varieties of roses in Europe and in America; the rose festival of Portland, Ore.; the Wichurania roses with which the Pennsylvania and New Haven railroads are decorating their banks; portraits of well-known hybridizers in England, France and Germany; foreign rose shows, etc.

The American Rose Society is encouraging affiliation with it on the part of amateur societies. The largest of these, the Syracuse, N. Y., has affiliated. The Newport Garden Club has applied. A new test garden has been established in Washington, D. C., under the direction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in it 2000 roses were planted this spring, representing four hundred varieties, many of which were donated by prominent American concerns. The New Jersey experiment station has asked for roses. Minneapolis is falling into line and even Vassar College with 5000 women. The National Rose Society in England has 5000 members; the American Rose Society has 300 members! But this will not long be so. In the Hartford public park a rose garden three weeks ago attracted people in 1500 automobiles; 32,000 people stopped to view the roses on a Sunday afternoon; 100,000 in three weeks' time.

The slogan of the American Rose Society is: "A Rose for every home; a bush for every garden."

J. Horace McFarland moved that the subject of procuring arrangement by the postal

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Those Who Registered at the Cleveland Convention

Jackson, Perkins & Co., Newark, N. Y.; Adolph Miller, Norristown, Pa.; Aurora Nursery Co., Aurora, Ills.; John Spielman, Adrian, Mich.; William Allabach, Adrian, Mich.; Henry Allabach, Adrian, Mich.; Fred W. Spielman, Adrian, Mich.; W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.; M. P. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kansas; Clifton Hill Nursery Co., Clifton Hill, Mo.; C. M. Hobbs & Son, Bridgeport, Ind.; Fraser Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala.; Peter Bohlander & Sons, Tippecanoe City, Ohio; L. R. Taylor, & Sons, Topeka, Kans.; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; Ince Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kans.; Commercial Nursery Co., Winchester, Tenn.; A. E. Willis, Ottawa, Kans.; Highland Nursery Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Harrison Nursery Co., York, Neb.; H. S. Taylor & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. Ouwerkerk, Weehawken, N. J.; H. Frank Darrow, New York; A. Erman, Louisville, Kans.; Kelsey Nurseries, St. Joseph, Mo.; Saddler Bros., Bloomington, Ills.; A. F. Bernard, Painesville, O.; Marshall Bros., Arlington, Neb.; Ernest Heming, Flourtown, Pa.; Cedar Rapids Nursery Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; C. M. Hooker & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; Hooker Bros., Rochester, N. Y.; Guy Bryant (Arthur Bryant & Son), Princeton, Ills.; Graham Nursery, Mechanicsville, Ia.; Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Ia.; M. L. Carr Sons, Yellow Springs, O.; W. E. Galeener & Son, Vienna, Ill.; August Rolker & Sons, New York; E. H. Balco (National Nurseries), Lawrence, Kans.; A. B. Morse Co., St. Joseph, Mich.; The Elizabeth Nursery Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; S. E. Blair, Nutley, N. J.; Des Moines Nursery Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Southern Nursery Co., Winchester, Tenn.; Charles Ernst, Eaton, O.; A. B. Cunningham, Seymour, Ind.; W. A. Drummond, St. Louis, Mo.; The Conard & Jones Co., West Grove, Pa.; E. W. Dunham, Baroda, Mich.; Frank P. Cupp, Stevensville, Mich.

F. E. Schifferli, Fredonia, N. Y.; George C. Hawley, Hart, Mich.; Carl H. Flemer (F. & F. Nurseries), Springfield, N. J.; The Northern Nursery Co., Denver (O. P. Beckley), Harrisburg, Pa.; J. Horace McFarland Co., (J. Horace McFarland), Harrisburg, Pa.; Edgar J. Buttenheim, The American City, N. Y.; Rice Brothers Co., (J. G. Rice), Geneva, N. Y.; T. E. Griesa, Lawrence, Kans.; Will B. Munson, Denison, Tex.; O. A. D. Baldwin, Bridgman, Mich.; G. E. Prater, Jr., Paw Paw, Mich.; H. E. Shaefer, Paw Paw, Mich.; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.; C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Tex.; B. J. Vandervort, Bloomington, Ills.; Knoxville Nursery Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. A. Nelson & Son, Paw Paw, Mich.; The R. G. Chase Co. (E. J. Flanagan, Secy.), Geneva, N. Y.; J. Jenkins & Son, Winona, O.; Stahelin & Son, Bridgman, Mich.; F. Hogg, Toronto, Ont.;

Cleveland Proceedings

Continued from Page 7
authorities to mail catalogues by prepayment of postage in bulk and without affixing stamps, at a rate not exceeding eight cents a pound, be referred to the legislative committee. Carried.

N. E. Shaw, chief inspector of nurseries of Ohio, gave an interesting talk on the nurseries of the state, with lantern views.

J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O., opened the second day's session with his address on "Coöperation," as presented elsewhere in this issue.

Jim Parker on "Water"

Jim Parker, Tecumseh, Okla., followed with a novel and interesting address on "Water," illustrated with grape juice, sugar, olive oil and a collapsible doll. Mr. Parker unfortunately did not have time to unfold in full form the strikingly original remarks his audience would have been glad to hear. He did show, however, the wonderful power of water by reference to the work done by

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; L. F. Dintemann, Belleville, Ills.; J. M. Vandervort & Son, Wilmington, O.; C. F. Barber, McClellan, Fla.; The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.; C. H. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; H. R. McNair, Dansville, N. Y.; Theo. J. McNair, Dansville, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.; J. C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; P. C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; J. W. Schuette, St. Louis, Mo.; R. C. Stoehr, Dayton, O.; Maxwell Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.; Herbert P. Hartman, Dansville, N. Y.; Foster-Cooke Co., Fredonia, N. Y.; Winchester Nursery Co., Winchester, Tenn.; T. S. Hubbard Co., (W. L. Hart, Secy.), Fredonia, N. Y.; A. N. Champion, Perry, O.; W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.; F. J. Grootendorst & Son, Bokkoop, Holland; T. R. Norman, Painesville, O. Northfield Seed & Nursery Co., Northfield, Minn.; C. H. Weber, Greenfield, Ind.; Jayne & Baker, Painesville, O.; W. W. Joiner & Son, Perry, O.; W. E. Collins, Fennville, Mich.; D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ills., (O. H. Hill); A. P. Stephens, Perry, O.; H. F. Hillmeyer & Sons, Lexington, Ky.; J. C. Shook, Perry, O.; The Horticultural Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. J. Champion, Perry, O.; M. McDonald, Orenco, Oregon; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; T. J. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; W. W. McCutney, New Haven, Conn.; W. E. Campbell, New Haven, Conn.; J. M. Charlton, Rochester, N. Y.; S. A. Miller, Milton, Oregon; C. A. Bennett, Robbinsville, N. J.; W. G. Campbell, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. B. Howell, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. H. Fava, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.; Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y.; Eugene Willett, North Collins, N. Y.; A. R. Wheelock, North Collins, N. Y.; M. B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.; J. F. Donaldson, Sparta, Ky.; W. C. Harrison, Painesville, O.; M. H. Horvath, Mentor, O.; C. B. Yates, Mentor, O.; William W. Rich, (F. B. Vandegrift & Co.), New York; A. L. Causse, New York; G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago; Denton, Williams & Denton, Dansville, N. Y.; The Denning Co., Salem, O.; J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.; Atlantic Nursery Co., Berlin, Md.; N. M. Moss, Huntsville, Ala.; Fremont Nursery, Fremont, O.; D. B. West, Perry, O.; James H. West, Perry, O.; Van Heininger Bros. & Co., New York City; The U. S. Nursery Co., Rose-acres, Miss.; Jim Parker, Tecumseh, Okla., George Winters, LaSalle, Ills.; L. H. Winters, LaSalle, Ills.; E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind.; Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. E. Robinson, Boston, Mass.; Luther A. Breck, Boston, Mass.; Barnes Nursery, Cincinnati, O.; George Parker (Parker Bros. Nursery Co.), Fayetteville, Ark.; Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.; Albert F. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.

steam. A pitcher of ice water at his left hand, he said, contained potential power sufficient to pull 16,000 pounds a mile; and a single glass of water as it stood on the table contained power enough when converted into steam to draw his entire audience in little buggies a distance equal to one city block. Then he showed the upward tendency of water in the soil by soaking a piece of sugar in grape juice. He told of what he and his old white mule could do on a piece of land by preventing rapid evaporation.

Election of Officers

When the report of the state vice-presidents was called for J. W. Hill's motion that the resignation of Secretary John Hall be accepted was adopted. Regret and thanks for his efficient services were expressed.

Secretary John S. Kerr of the vice-president's committee reported nominations as follows:

For President—Henry B. Chase, Chase,

W. R. Meeks, Columbus, O.; Wolverine-Detroit Nurseries, Detroit, Mich.; P. B. Griffith, Fredonia, N. Y.; Frank X. Ferodowill, Wayzata, Minn.; David Knight & Son, Sawyer, Mich.; Thomas A. McBeth, Springfield, O.; C. O. Siebenhaler, Dayton, O.; H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.; Henry Hicks, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.; Mt. Hope Nurseries (W. B. Griesa), Lawrence, Kans.; Wilmer W. Hoopes, West Chester, Pa.; L. A. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; Kelly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.; Robin S. Hartwell, Dixon, Ills.; Paul Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.; J. H. Skinner & Co., Topeka, Kans.; E. Moon, (Wm. H. Moon Co.), Morrisville, Pa.; Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.; E. E. Marks, (E. E. Marks Co.), Chicago, Ill.; Herbert Chase, Delta, Colo.; E. S. Osborne, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles M. Peters, Salisbury, Md.; The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co., Yalesville, Ct.; Elmer Sherwood, Odessa, N. Y.; Durant Nursery Co., Durant, Okla.; T. J. Dinsmore, (The Farmers' Nursery Co.), Troy, O.; H. R. Cotta (Cotta Nursery), Rockford, Ills.; William P. Stark Nurseries, W. H. Stark, C. H. Levin, Neosho, Mo.; L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.; W. T. Mitchell & Son, Beverly, O.; A. S. Buskirk, Independence, O.; A. F. Gold, Mason, W. Va.; W. A. Gold, Mason, W. Va.; Whiting Nursery Co., Yankton, S. D.; A. M. Grootendorst, Bokkoop, Holland; Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.; Mark Welch, Painesville, O.; C. R. Burr, Manchester, Conn.; C. B. Knichman, New York City, (McHutchison & Co.); Clinton Falls Nursery Co., (M. R. Cashman); Clarence Wedge (Wedge Nursery), Albert Lea, Minn.; O. E. Brainard, Lake Shore Nursery, Perry, O.; J. F. LeClare, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wick Hathaway, Madison, O.; C. R. Butler, Cleveland, O.; Maywood Nursery Co., Maywood, Ills.; John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.; A. F. Bernard, Painesville, O.; D. J. McCarthy & Son, Lockport, N. Y.; C. A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.

Prudential Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Chase Nursery Co., (R. C. Chase), Chase, Ala.; Chase Nursery Co., (H. B. Chase), Chase, Ala.; Jefferson Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla.; Pennsylvania Nursery Co., Girard, Pa.; J. W. Root, Manheim, Pa.; Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ills.; Swain Nelson & Sons, Chicago, Ills.; T. W. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; P. J. McDonnell & Son, Geneva, N. Y.; M. M. Kelleher & Son, Geneva, N. Y.; Frost Wire Fence Co., (J. E. Flynn), Cleveland, O.; Home Nursery, La Fayette, Ills.; New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo.; Shawnee Nursery Co., Lima, O.; Damascus Nurseries, Damascus, O.; C. C. Yaky, H. S. Taylor & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.; J. M. George, Penna. Nursery Co., Girard, Pa.; Samuel Fraser, Geneseo, N. Y.

Ala.

For Vice-president—E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.

For Treasurer—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.

For member executive committee—J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.

It was recommended that the matter of selecting a secretary be referred to the executive committee with power to act.

Detroit was recommended for place for next meeting.

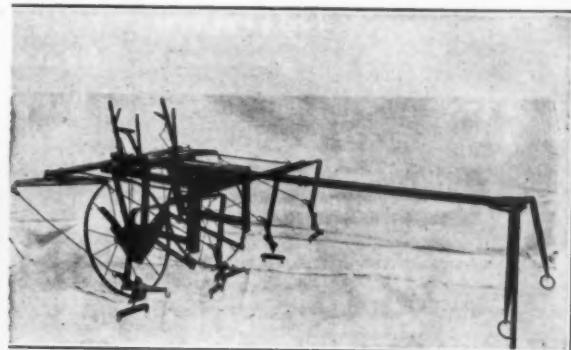
All the recommendations of the committee were adopted. Some thought that the Association should name the new secretary, but the point was waived and Mr. Hall was asked to serve—indeed was elected—until his successor should be named.

It was decided to meet next year, as this, on the fourth Wednesday in June. John C. Chase, Derry, N. H., moved that a mail vote by all the members be taken by the secretary before the next meeting on the question of permanent meeting date. Carried.

A Real Tree Digger at Last--Nurserymen Enthusiastic



Back view as used 1912



As perfected after four years of trial

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF TESTING AND IMPROVEMENT, DURING WHICH TIME WE HAVE PUT THE DIGGER UNDER PLANTINGS OF MORE THAN FOUR MILLION APPLE TREES, BRINGING UP ROOTS THAT PLEASE SUCH NURSERYMEN AS SHERMAN, HILL AND CHASE, WE HAVE A DIGGER THAT DOES THE WORK.

SAVES 40 PER CENT ON TEAM WORK

WHAT MEN WHO KNOW SAY

"For handling with mules and a single driver, I have never seen anything that I thought promised as well. I believe the digger will be a success."—E. M. SHERMAN

"Because the team works close to the machine and the machine is easily handled, few trees are bruised, and there seems to be great economy all around."

—HERBERT CHASE

"In my judgment the 'Jim Parker Digger' is of such construction as will guarantee perfect satisfaction to any company using it. I think that it is a money and time saver, and take pleasure in recommending it to any nurserymen contemplating the purchase of a new and up-to-date tree digger."—J. W. HILL.

THE REASONS WHY

First. You will note chains reaching down to the digger. With these, by operating the right-hand brake, the driver is enabled to raise the digger out of the ground with ease. The leverage is thirty to one. No difference how deep the digger goes, a man can easily raise it with one hand and these chains also keep the digger from going deeper than desired.

Second. You will note two upright bars of iron standing on digger beams with chains thrown over the upper ends. If digger does not run the desired depth, these chains are thrown over the ends of these bars and with a few movements of the left-hand brake the operator throws the entire weight of machine on the blade, which forces it to the desired depth and holds it exactly right, no difference whether you may be driving through mud, sand or the heaviest of gumbo land. There is no back-breaking lifts or jumping of the digger.

Third. Note shape of digger blade. It is twelve inches wide at the bottom, with a point, and gradually slopes back to six inches at top. This form of blade takes the ground much more readily than a straight blade because the edge itself has a suction to the ground, whereas with a straight blade, when you throw it on the point to give it suction, there is a loss of power by reason of the fact that the upright cutting edges are thrown in a dragging position, and when such a digger is worn a little it takes the ground very reluctantly. Our digger blade with only a little filing at the point will take the ground until worn out. We also make a special six-inch blade with the same shape at cutting edges, which is very light of draft, and is the best form to use where trees are to stand for some time, or in digging pears where it is especially necessary that the digger run deep.

Fourth. Our lifters are bolted to back of blade. This makes draft lighter and trees are lifted up six inches or a foot high after passing through digger blade. This arrangement loosens up trees with the least possible draft.

Fifth. The ends of beams are held firmly and for this reason our digger has a much more abrupt dip into the ground than a common blade. It is exactly the same proposition as though with 500 pounds weight the ends of the beams of a

SAVES 80 PER CENT ON MEN

common digger were held to the ground. For this reason our digger takes the desired depth in going half the distance required by the common digger.

Sixth. Four horses are working abreast, which gives sufficient power to pull the digger entirely out at the end of the row, thus saving necessity of spading or of leaving extra wide turning rows. Our digger can be turned and handled in the space commonly left for cultivators. The over-all measurement of length being about the same as a common cultivator.

Seventh. Horses are working on doubletrees and not on a dead hitch. Whatever number may be used, all are pulling as a unit on eveners and the laggards have to pull their part on the load. This saves from overstrain, balking and the abuse of teams so common at digging time.

Eighth. The rigid, arched doubletree holds each horse in its place. There is no wobbling into the rows, no flying back and skinning trees with feet.

Ninth. The driver rides the digger and the lines are carried above the trees. This saves both driver and teams much annoyance. The driver can see what he is doing. He works his horses as a unit and can see that each does his part. He gets much more power out of teams than can be had where a driver to each team thrashes and jerks the lines across the trees as he foots it down the nursery rows. Four horses working on doubletree will pull a digger farther and deeper than six hitched tandem. Eight all pulling as a unit on eveners will do work impossible with any number hitched tandem.

Tenth. The tongue held above trees by means of arched fifth wheel neckyoke gives perfect guidance to machine and no trees are injured by pulling digger into the row.

Eleventh. Last, but not least, when you send a man to the field with "this Digger" you know he will do the work. You are not wondering whether the driver, in whipping Barney to make him pull his share of the load, will get old Bess so badly excited that she will commence flying back and skinning trees and rattle the whole game.

Twelfth. Digging problems are no more complicated than planting problems. The difference in the good temper of employees means real money and is worth more than gold.

Thirteenth. Our digger is capable of adjustment to any number of teams or to any class of work. If you want to dip large shade trees, or should ever get lonesome for the usual chorus of profanity at digging time, you have only to unhitch from frame and you have the old-fashioned, back-breaking, horse-killing digger.

Fourteenth. All these items mean the saving of at least eighty per cent. on men and forty per cent on teams in digging nursery stock, besides giving the joy of knowing that you are doing it right. Our digger will save \$10.00 a day in labor and \$97.98 worth of grief. It is just as far ahead of the common beam digger as a means of harvesting nursery stock as a self-binder is ahead of a common old cradle in harvesting wheat. The world is moving. Are you keeping step? Is so,

BUY A JIM PARKER AND BE HAPPY

PRICE:—\$150.00. Terms \$50.00 with order, balance after trying digger. We will refund advanced payment and freight if for any reason digger is not satisfactory.

In ordering write us fully about what you wish to dig, width of rows, etc., so we may adjust digger to your needs.

JIM PARKER, The Apple Tree Specialist

TECUMSEH

OKLAHOMA

Prof. Sanders' Address at Cleveland

Inspection is a necessity on account of the many species of introduced insects and diseases and so long as we continue the importation of plant material from other countries and from one portion of a country to another, we must have inspection to prevent the introduction of new diseases and pests.

Inspectors are a necessity but poor ones are a calamity and good ones may be a salvation. Good inspectors cannot be obtained for the very meagre salaries which are being paid in some of our states yet many inspectors are receiving far more than they are worth and are not rendering the service which could be expected of them.

Uniform laws as a guide for inspectors, are also a necessity and the varying state laws which we now have are an abomination to the nursery trade, often times causing delay and great financial loss.

What is the Solution

First: Obtain by consistent and combined efforts, more uniform legislation along lines satisfactory to inspectors and nurserymen. This is probably the most important step which confronts us and must be taken advisedly. We feel that we are approaching the desired form of legislation in the submitted bill and we ask your hearty support.

Second: Go into your legislatures as a body and as citizens of your state and demand sufficient appropriation for inspection and also thoroughly competent inspectors who will carry out their duties on every hand. These two factors are the most important which I can bring before you today and I urge your hearty co-operation and your consistent efforts for the next few years to bring about the desired results. You owe it

to yourselves and to your honorable business. Again I thank you for this privilege of appearing before your association and speaking on this timely subject. I feel that the very fact of my invitation to this meeting has marked a great step forward in the future good fellowship of the nurserymen and the inspectors.

SIDE LIGHTS ON CONVENTION

Samuel A. Miller donated several boxes of fine Oregon cherries from his home in Milton, Ore. They were much enjoyed in the exhibit rooms and reminded the Eastern delegation to Portland in 1913 of the good things that were set before them on the Pacific coast a year ago.

The very young man who glibly told in stereotyped word pictures of the glories of California, in an endeavor to lead to the American Association to Frisco for its 1915 convention, reminded his hearers, as he flourished a cane, that Detroit, St. Louis, Atlantic City and Atlanta would all be here for future conventions but that San Francisco would never again be seen in such glory. J. W. Hill said there was little doubt that the cities first named would be here for some time in the future, but he could not say as much for San Francisco!

Detroit had a walkaway in procuring the 1915 convention. The Association was predisposed in favor of that city and could see no reason for considering any other. The California members urged the nurserymen to visit the Exposition individually anyway and to get their exhibits under way. The Detroit agent told of the beauties of the city and said that if all the apples grown in Michigan could be compressed into one it would be so big that if set into the Atlantic ocean it would enable the nurserymen to walk dry shod from New York to London; and that if all the pork raised in Michigan could be made into one big pig his snout could be buried among oranges in Florida while his tail whisked the ice bergs north of Hudson bay. Etc. Etc.

John C. Chase's motion that a mail referendum vote as to a permanent date for convention was adopted.

Considerable anxiety was expressed regarding the fate of Harlan P. Kelsey's property in the Salem, Mass., fire.

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A very complete line of general Nursery Stock, including a choice assortment of one year budded, and two year Apple and Pear

Correspondence Solicited

PORTLAND WHOLESALE NURSERY CO.
301-302 Stock Exchange Bldg., PORTLAND, OREGON

Bountiful Crops AND Beautiful Grounds Are always Assured by Using Campbell Automatic Irrigation Sprinklers

WHY LOSE YOUR CROPS OR LET YOUR GROUNDS BURN UP,
WHEN YOU CAN GET RAIN WHEN YOU WANT IT AND LIKE
YOU WANT IT, BY USING THIS WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Placed on 3-4 inch stand pipes, 7 feet high, attached to an underground pipe system, and 47 feet apart requiring about 22 to the acre, these sprinklers, with only 20 pounds pressure will distribute perfectly and evenly an inch of water in the form of fine rain in four hours. Price \$3.00 each, postpaid, or \$30.00 per dozen, F. O. B. Jacksonville.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER—Send us money order for \$1.50, mentioning this publication, and we will mail you a sample sprinkler and our booklet, "MODERN IRRIGATION." One sprinkler only to each applicant at this price. Offer expires October 1, 1914.

J. P. CAMPBELL, No. 80 Union Terminal Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
REFERENCES—Bradstreet, Dun's or Any Bank in Jacksonville.

The ladies at the convention were much interested in a news despatch from Philadelphia that according to inscriptions on stone tablets brought back from Nippur by University of Pennsylvania excavators, it was not Eve but Noah who ate the apple in the Garden of Eden.

An address by Mr. Hogg of Toronto, Canada, will appear in full in the official proceedings. Mr. Hogg said that the nursery trade in Canada had been better than in any previous year.

Notwithstanding that exhibit space was somewhat limited and remote from the assembly hall, the exhibits attracted considerable notice. Those of W. C. Reed, pecans, and L. J. Farmer, strawberries, were particularly interesting. Both of these gentlemen were kept busy answering questions.

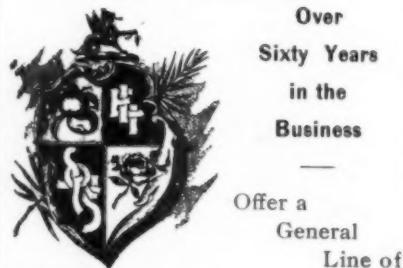
Many side trips were taken after the convention. A large number embraced the opportunity to visit the great nurseries of the Storrs & Harrison Company at Painesville, where J. H. Dayton and other representatives of the company provided every means for an interesting and enjoyable view of the many features. Other nurseries at Painesville were also visited.

President Pilkington's address was full of practical suggestions and should have received greater attention in discussion. He touched upon topics which could well have occupied time to advantage at some of the sessions.

The list of members present as shown in this issue of *American Fruits* is a convincing argument in behalf of a central meeting place.

The Monroe Nursery I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.

MONROE, MICH.



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NURSERY
STOCK**

Cherry and Std. Pear

of extra quality. If you are in the market for superior trees write us for prices.

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MONROE, MICH.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Ilgenfritz Graft and Stock Planter and Firmer.

Committee Report on Uniform State Legislation

THE COMMITTEE on uniform state legislation, William Pitkin, chairman Peter Youngers and M. McDonald, in its report at the Cleveland convention reviewed the conferences with the horticultural inspectors and the drafting of a proposed measure by Prof. J. G. Sanders, of Wisconsin, as has been outlined in *American Fruits* throughout the year.

Changes and amendments have been suggested to Prof. Sanders, some as late as last March. In the opinion of the committee such differences of opinion as now exist can easily be harmonized and will be as soon as Prof. Sanders has time to present a review draft of the measure for consideration. Chairman Pitkin's report says:

The law as now informally drafted is intended to provide for a state board of control, properly designated as to title, one of the members of which shall be a nurseryman actively engaged in the growing of nursery stock, the board to consist of three or five members; so that the nurserymen will be represented on such board, and the board will have the authority necessary to carry out the law and to provide the rules and regulations for its enforcement.

The bill will attempt to define the term "nursery," "nursery stock," "nurseryman," "dealer," "agent," and the "insects" and "plant diseases" included in the provisions of the act.

It will provide for the appointment of a chief inspector whose duty it will be to carry out the details of the law and all the rules and regulations authorized by the law and under the direction of the board of control.

It will provide for a proper method of appeal to the board from the decisions or orders of the inspector, and will, of course, provide for the inspection of nurseries and other premises and the issuance of certificates to the nurserymen, and for the treatment or destruction of infested or diseased trees and plants, either in nurseries or other premises. It will provide for the issuance of certificates to the nurseryman, to the dealer and to the agent, and to nurserymen located outside of the state, and for a uniform system covering the certification of shipments in state and interstate commerce, and will include proper penalties for violation of the law.

These are, in general, the provisions of the bill now under consideration, and it is hoped to so work out its details that it may be reasonable and sane, and while properly safeguarding the interests of the fruit growers and the general public, will lay no undue and unnecessary burdens or restrictions on the conduct of the nursery business, either in state or interstate commerce. It is a large subject and the details must be gone over carefully and thoroughly, but it is hoped that the bill can be so drawn as to accomplish all that is needed, and without undue burdens. Your Committee can today only report progress, and we think very satisfactory progress, and ask for further time, and will welcome a full discussion of the question and suggestions from any member of this Association.

It is felt that we are on the right track. After the bill is finally formulated, it must be brought before this Association for its approval, and must also be approved by the Association of Inspectors and the American Pomological Society. After that, it no doubt must be taken up with the fruit growing interests of the various states, and if approved

ed by them and the local inspection authorities, its introduction in state legislatures would be the next step, and at that point, with the approval and cooperation of the various interests mentioned, it should not be difficult to secure the approval of the state authorities, who as a rule are willing to enact any reasonable legislation that is approved by the parties at interest. When that time comes, the cooperation of the state nurserymen's associations and the state fruit growers' associations will be necessary, and every member of this association must realize that it will be up to him to do some hard work.

Not Under the Ban

The New York Trade Press Association, a member of the Federation of Trade Press Associations has adopted a new constitution, one article of which prohibits membership to any publisher of a trade publication which is owned directly or indirectly by any trade, class or professional association, or by one or more business concerns belonging to the trade or class in whose general interest the paper or magazine is ostensibly issued.

"American Fruits" is the only Nursery Trade Journal which does not come under this ban. It is not owned, directly or indirectly, by a business concern belonging to the trade in whose interest it is issued. It is absolutely independent.

JUST SAY YOU SAW IT IN AMERICAN FRUITS.

T. S. HUBBARD CO. FREDONIA, N. Y.

The longest established and best known growers of

Grape Vines

And the LARGEST STOCK in the United States, including all the old and new varieties. The following in large supply:

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| Concord | Brighton | Green Mountain |
| Niagara | Eaton | Agawam |
| Worden | Diamond | Salem |
| Delaware | Pocklington | Lutie |
| Moore's Early | Woodruff Red | Campbell's Early |

Also a large and fine stock of

Currants:

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| Fay | White Grape | Black Champion |
| Cherry | Red Dutch | Black Naples |
| Versailles | White Dutch | Lee's Prolific |
| Victoria | North Star | Moore's Ruby |

Also a fine stock of the President Wilder currant

GOOSEBERRIES

A fine stock of leading varieties. One and two years

BLACKBERRIES

An unusually large stock of root cutting plants of our own growing

Send for our Price List and new illustrated Descriptive Catalogue

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TEAS AND HYBRID. TEAS

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Nurseries, Arboriculture,
Commercial Horticulture

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"In the case of public affairs involving good morals, good business, sound finance, good government and enlightened political economy, I hold that the trade and technical press not only can but should, with wise discretion and sincere patriotism, do their part in pushing upward the standards and therefore the welfare of the entire country."
—Charles T. Root, president of the United Publishers Corporation, New York.

Not competition, but coöperation.

J. D. Smith, a well-known farmer of Tyler-town, Miss., has purchased land near Bogalusa, La., on which he expects to develop a nursery crop of various fruits.

Elk Grove, Iowa, Farmers Club wants an Iowa law similar to that just put into effect in New York state, regulating the sale of fruit-bearing trees, under penalty.

Jack pine trees planted ten years ago in the sand hills of Nebraska are now large enough to produce fence posts. Last year the first seed was gathered from this plantation.

The agricultural experiment station at Pullman, Washington, is establishing an arboretum in which it is proposed to grow a group of each of the important timber trees of the temperate zone.

The International Apple Shippers' Association has sent out circulars describing plans and giving the rules for its fifth annual apple exhibition, which will be held in connection with the twentieth annual convention of the association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, August 5-7.

E. N. Hopkins, secretary of the Arkansas State Horticultural Society and editor of the Ozark Fruit and Farms, and John C. Bland, Columbia, Mo., secretary of the Missouri state board of horticulture, have arranged for a bi-state meeting of fruit and truck growers to be held at Bentonville, August 18, 19 and 20. One or two sessions will be held in the orchards where grading, packing and other phases of handling the apple crop will be considered. Prominent speakers from both states will discuss the fruit industry from every angle.

In connection with the park department, Columbus, Ohio, is to have a nursery where shrubbery and trees will be raised for transplanting. Thirteen acres of land belonging to the city and situated on the north side of Green Lawn Avenue, west of the river, will be utilized for this purpose. The first improvements are to be made this fall. Seedlings and small shrubs will be planted on the property. Several thousand plants of many varieties will be chosen and within two years the transplanting to street parkways can be undertaken, it is expected.

"Is it not true that every nurseryman who has been signal success is also a prominent fruit grower? Then should not the nursery and the orcharding interests go hand in hand?"—George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

The Cleveland Convention

When the noon hour struck on Friday, June 26, 1914, the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen had passed into history. It will be remembered as one of the most successful in the history of the organization, from a business point of view. An excellent programme had been prepared and the sessions for the most part were well attended. Addresses were of a high order and of more than usual practical value. Topics discussed were of varied character, so that all members could find matter therein of direct application to their interests.

President Pilkington was an able presiding officer and his administration was in every way successful. The great value to the Association of its committee workers was again demonstrated. A large amount of the business of the Association devolves upon committees; indeed, President-elect Chase said he would hardly attempt to fill the office of president were it not for the able assistance of the committees.

The resignation of Secretary Hall was accepted with regret. There had been some talk of employing a successor upon whom could be transferred much of the work done by the committees and to pay the secretary a salary which would warrant devotion of full time to the affairs of the Association. But when a motion was made by J. Horace McFarland that the sum of \$4,000 be set aside for the purpose it was promptly voted down by the rank and file, showing that the members generally are not at present in favor of the expenditure of such an amount for the purpose. Finally Mr. Hall was asked to act as the secretary until a successor should be found; indeed, he was formally elected for such period, by vote of the members present.

The subject of uniform horticultural laws in the states was the main one before the convention. There were several reports and open convention addresses and discussions, resulting from Chairman Pitkin's report, addresses by President Worsham and Prof. J. G. Sanders of the inspectors' association and the formal presentation of the action by the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen. Many interests must be harmonized. Inspectors and nurserymen are continually getting closer together and the last day of the Cleveland convention indicated that the widely separated interests of the Pacific Coast may soon be agreeably provided for, though the central and eastern nurserymen are of the opinion that the peculiar nature of Pacific coast conditions may make special regulations necessary to some extent there. Mr. Roeding and his coast associates are very desirous that the nurserymen should head in all matters of legislation affecting them and not follow in the wake of others.

An optimistic spirit pervaded the Cleveland convention. A general clean-up and good collections were reported on all sides and the nurserymen evinced a desire to enter actively into the fall work. Considerable business was done at the convention between the individual members and the prospect of a busy and profitable fall trade was predicted.

Horticultural Patents

In a communication to the editor of *American Fruits*, E. Turbat, Orleans, France, expresses much interest in the arti-

cle in the May issue of this magazine on the subject of horticultural patents which is engaging attention generally among nurserymen and others in Europe. A very complete and important report on the subject has been prepared by Mr. Turbat who is president of the Commission on Commercial Economy of the F. N. S. H. F.; and it will be the basis of discussion before the congress to be held this month at Rennes, France. A bureau for the registration of new plants has been created through the efforts of the Union Horticole Professionnelle Internationale, an account of which has appeared in *American Fruits*. It was with this organization that the American Association of nurserymen voted to affiliate, at the meeting of the A. A. N. in Portland last year.

Space does not permit of extensive comment on Mr. Turbat's report. Suffice it to say that it will prove to be one of the most important contributions to horticultural progress. It will be followed by other reports which President Turbat has prepared for the new convention.

Educate the Public

The vital relation of fruit growing to the nursery business was emphasized effectively at the Cleveland convention by Jefferson Thomas who brought out in his address what *American Fruits* has been urging for years—a closer bond of relationship between the nurseryman and the planter of nursery stock. This journal has been alone among trade publications in the methods it has adopted to join these interests; but upon all sides the subject has been assuming a steadily increasing importance; and, we are glad to say that more and more are the nurserymen realizing this importance.

We advise our readers to study carefully what Mr. Thomas says, in the liberal extract we present from his address. It is right in line with his remarks at a national convention some years ago on the advisability of general publicity as an aid to the nursery industry.

Transplanting Grown Trees

Thousands of trees, shrubs and rare plants, brought from many parts of the globe, are being transplanted upon the Panama exposition grounds. John McLaren, landscape gardener of the exposition, not content with lawns, shrubbery and flowers for the gardens of the Marina, has had great growing trees shipped to the Presidio from different parts of California, and these he is now moving to the spot prepared for them, where they will be planted in groves near the water's edge. The trees are removed from the ground, together with great quantities of earth, and are incased in boxes about the roots. They are moved on specially constructed wagons, by which means they are transported without harm, several at a time, in upright positions.

Urge Buying Good Stock

In his recent address at Hollidaysburg, Pa., Prof. J. A. Runk, secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural society, said: "Too many of us are careless about what kind of nursery stock we buy. It is far better to purchase good nursery stock than to battle disease after our trees are grown."

Nurserymen ought to be free to discuss trade topics not only as they come up in annual conventions, but throughout the year in the trade journals."—J. H. Dayton, Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.

Men of the Hour—"American Fruits" Series



HENRY B. CHASE, Chase, Ala.
Pres't. American Association of Nurserymen



JOHN VALLANCE, Oakland, Cal.
Pres't. Pacific Coast Assn. of Nurserymen



E. S. WELCH, Shenandoah, Ia.
Vice-Pres't. American Assn. of Nurserymen

A Working Outline for the Trade

There were several addresses of a very high order at the Cleveland convention, all of which indicate clearly the higher standard to which the trade is constantly reaching. Foremost of these, without any question, was that by J. H. Dayton, of Painesville, O., which appears on the first page of this issue of *American Fruits*. All who heard it and applauded it at the convention should read it at least once, thoughtfully. Those who were not at the convention and missed the sincere and earnest delivery by the author should read it and re-read it carefully. Every word therein bears directly upon the nursery trade and the entire address is of inestimable value. Every reader will involuntarily express a vote of thanks to Mr. Dayton for a distinct service rendered. The address is a working outline for nursery trade conduct.

Fifty representative nurserymen in the states of California, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Idaho have reported apple plantings in nurseries aggregating 301,000 for those states. This is an indication of the curtailment which has been thought wise. Very different from the 5,000,000 in a single nursery some years ago.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

President—Henry B. Chase, Chase, Ala.
Vice-Pres't—E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.
Secretary—John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.
Treasurer—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.
Executive Committee member—J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.

An attractive list of new roses is shown in the catalogue of the East End Nurseries, Boskoop, Holland.

The summer meeting of the Virginia State Horticultural Society will be held at Charlottesville, Va., July 15.

Frosts damaged fruit to great extent in England on May 2, 26 and 27. Previous to those dates the fruit crop was unusually promising.

Burke County, Ga., has some paying pecan groves. George F. Cox, Waynesboro, is the pioneer pecan grower. He planted 12 years ago 150 trees 45 feet apart and the branches are nearly overlapping, indicating a rapid growth. Mayor F. M. Cates has 3,000 trees most of them seven years old. His crop last year was 500 pounds which sold at 50 cents a pound. Varieties are Frotscher, Stuart and Van Deman. He has refused \$500 an acre for the property.

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High grade stock, grown and graded to our own standard, which we originated and adopted many years ago. We shall be pleased to supply your wants.

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Possibilities of the Pecan for Profit

W. C. REED, Vincennes, Ind.

WHILE at Kansas City last winter attending the meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen, the writer gave your Chairman of the Programme Committee, a few samples of Indiana pecans to eat and they surely reached a tender spot. Mr. Watson having been raised in Texas and remembering the splendid pecans of his boyhood days was very much surprised to know that it was possible for them to be grown in Indiana, and still more surprised to find a pecan of better quality and thinner shell than the average Texas nut he had known. After glancing over the prices asked in our catalogue and not knowing the difficulties to be overcome in the propagation of the pecan, Mr. Watson imagined the writer knew all about the profits in pecan growing. Such is not the case, however, the writer has been experimenting in the propagation of the Northern Pecan and the introduction of better named varieties and while we have been at work along this line for about eight years and while we have sold these trees at what would seem a good price it was often below what they actually cost to produce. However we have learned many lessons of value and are beginning to learn how to grow the trees at a profit and hope in the future to regain what we have spent along this line.

Possibilities of the Pecan for Profit

In considering the pecan for profit we must study its history and like all fruits of course, start with seedling trees.

Seedling Pecans

The pecan when grown from seed varies in size, thinness of shell, quality and hardness and usually takes from 10 to 20 years to come into bearing, and as grown wild in the forest not over 50% ever bear. This being the case we had just as well plant seedling fruit trees and expect a profitable crop as to plant seedling pecan trees and expect them to produce a profit. There are, however, in all pecan growing sections, scattering trees that bear regular crops of large, thin shell nuts. It is from such trees we should propagate.

Grafted Trees

The pecan never attracted much attention in the South until the introduction of named varieties, and the nurseryman awoke to the possibilities in store for him and began grafting and offering a tree that could be depended on to produce like its parent. The nurseryman having mastered the art of propagation, the pecan industry has advanced very rapidly in the past 15 years until now there are thousands of acres planted to commercial orchards.

Southern Varieties

The first named varieties of pecans having originated in the extreme South along the Gulf Coast were well suited to the hot summers and long growing season but when transplanted in the North proved a failure, being tender and our seasons were too short for them to mature their crop. Most of the Southern varieties are not profitable north of the Cotton Belt so that in considering the pecan it must be in two distinct belts at least the Southern and Northern.

Northern Pecan Belt

Many people had been led to believe that the pecan would not succeed north of the

Cotton Belt. This is far from the truth however, because the better varieties of northern pecans will bear equal with any trees to be found in the South. Men who were interested began to look for better varieties that were native to the Northern Belt. The pecan is found growing native as far north as Davenport, Iowa, along the Mississippi river. There are large groves near Burlington, Iowa, and Keokuk. Along the Wabash river the pecan was originally one of our most common native trees, growing as far north as the 40th parallel. The section of the country near the confluence of the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers formerly contained more pecan timber than any other part of the U. S. unless it be the state of Texas, the center of this belt being near Evansville, Ind.

Pecan Profitable as a Timber Tree

Many hundreds of acres of large pecan timber has fallen prey to the woodsman's ax in this section and was converted into valuable hard wood products. The Major grove containing several hundred acres located at the mouth of Green river about 10 miles from Evansville, contains perhaps more large pecan timber than any other similar area in the U. S. Near the center of this grove is one tree that measures 19 feet in circumference, trunk 70 feet, estimated height, 175 feet. Near this is another 16 feet in circumference, trunk 60 feet, height 140 feet. There are many 3 to 4 foot trees and the majority of the trees will average 2 feet in diameter.

There are many other giant trees scattered through Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, in this vicinity that were bearing good crops of nuts long before Columbus landed on the American shore.

Pecan Production

While the majority of the native pecan has been cut for timber and there is nothing like the former amount of nuts harvested, yet the statistics show there are produced 10 or more car loads annually in Indiana, and Illinois a like amount. It is reported, on good authority, that the Major Grove produced \$10,000 worth of pecans for market, fall 1912.

Father of the Pecan Industry North

Hon. Mason J. Niblack of Vincennes, realizing the value of the pecan and the rapid rate of destruction of the forests began the search for the better thin shell varieties and in an address before the Indiana Horticultural Society in 1908, also an article in the State Forestry Report in the same year he began the agitation of improved varieties and their preservation. Mr. Niblack offered prizes for the best pecans brought him and also interested Purdue University in the work and finally there were premiums offered and a Pecan Show held at Mt. Vernon, Ind., for two seasons. This brought out a number of very good varieties. T. P. Littlepage, who is president of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, was also very active along this line and has introduced a number of valuable varieties. The department of Agriculture also became interested and sent an expert to visit this section, about 1910.

Named Varieties

The Indiana and Busseron pecan were the first brought to notice by Mr. Niblack and originated in the northern part of Knox

County, Indiana, and were the first northern varieties to be propagated. The Indiana is a medium sized beautiful tree, a regular bearer has borne 3½ bushels or more when a good crop year. The Busseron, a much larger tree growing near the Indiana and bearing a very similar nut has a splendid record for bearing but the top was cut out of this tree several years ago so that it is just now getting back into full bearing.

The Major, a medium sized round pecan from the Major grove near Evansville, tree 8½ feet in circumference, 65 feet to the first limb, 120 feet high, crop 1912, 160 pounds. This is one of the very best crackers and in the government cracking contests ranked second in the U. S. in the amount of kernel in proportion to the amount of shell. This is one of the best growers in the nursery. The Greenriver from the same grove, tree 10 feet in circumference, 90 feet high, 35 feet to first limb, crop 1912, 250 pounds.

Kentucky, from near Grand View, Ind., tree 3 feet in diameter, height 120 feet, crop 1912, 4½ bushels. There is another tree near this 17 feet in circumference that is reported on good authority to have borne 17 bushels at a single crop. The Butterick from near Grayville, Ill., tree 14½ feet in circumference, 100 feet high, 90 feet spread annual bearer usual crop from 5 to 7 bushels. The present owner says this tree has not missed more than two or three crops in the 50 years he has owned it and that the former owner stated he had owned it 47 years previous and that it was a large tree bearing regular crops when he bought the farm. This would be 97 years ago. The Warrick, Posey and Niblack are also splendid thin shell varieties. The Niblack was introduced by the writer and named for Mr. Niblack, tree is located just north of Vincennes, bears well, nut medium sized but a splendid cracker, kernels almost invariably come out whole.

Pecan Investigation

The writer has kept in close touch with the Department of Agriculture along the line of investigation and it was my privilege last summer to take C. A. Reed, the pecan specialist of the Department, Mr. Niblack of Vincennes, J. F. Jones of Pennsylvania and my son, M. P. Reed, in an automobile and visit all of these original trees, taking photographs and tracing up their bearing records and other information of value. A number of these photographs, taken by C. A. Reed, are on exhibition.

Propagation of the Northern Pecan

About 1907, the writer attempted the grafting of the Stuart, a southern variety, on northern seedlings by grafting below ground with the result that they winter killed the first winter. The next season we budded some Indian and Busseron, the first to be propagated north of the Ohio river. Those produced some trees and stood the winter without the least injury. Since that time we have tried every known method of propagation and find budding by the patch and ring bud method and grafting above ground the only methods that are successful North. These trees have withstood temperatures of 22 degrees below zero in the nursery without the least injury. Budded trees

Continued on Page 15

Cleveland Convention Proceedings Concluded

At the opening of the third day's session the auditing committee, Messrs. Hill, Munson and Miller, reported the accounts of secretary and treasurer correct.

Chairman L. A. Berckmans of the special committee on horticultural laws presented a report recommending that the suggestions outlined in resolutions by the Pacific Coast Association, as presented by Messrs. Roeding and McDonald, be referred to the standing committee on horticultural laws.

Chairman J. Horace McFarland of the committee on resolutions, expressed the appreciation by the Association of the courtesies extended by the local nurseries through Chairman W. B. Cole and T. B. West of the entertainment and exhibit committees, to Storrs & Harrison, of Painesville, and to the park authorities of Cleveland. Mention was made of those who had died during the fiscal year.

George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal., delivered an address on practical topics of interest in the trade. He argued against replacing stock without cost and said the slogan "true-to-name-trees" is always with us and requires no specific mention in printed matter. "We are all guilty of growing too large a variety of trees," said he.

Upon motion of J. W. Hill a rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Roeding for his practical and timely address.

The address of J. R. Mayhew, Waxahachie, Tex., was passed, in the absence of Mr. Mayhew.

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(*Biotia Aurea Nana*)

Camellias, home-grown
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Lilacs, best named sorts
Grafted Wistarias, 2 to 4 years old
Biotia Aurea Cespitosa, all sizes
Biotia Japonica Filiformis, 1 to 4 ft., fine p. an
Magnolia Grandiflora, *Magnolia Pusilla*
Magnolia Purpurea, *Exochorda Grandiflora*
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H. M. Simpson & Sons,
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NORWAY MAPLE
SILVER MAPLE
CAROLINA POPLAR

IN CARLOTS
ALL SIZES
GET OUR PRICE

THE GREENBRIER NURSERY CO., Inc., Greenbrier, Tenn.

At this point President Pilkington appointed Messrs. Roeding and Watson a committee to escort to the platform Henry B. Chase, the newly elected president. Mr. Chase expressed appreciation of the honor and the great assistance given by the efficient committees in the conduct of Association affairs, and promised the best there was in him. He was roundly applauded.

Jefferson Thomas delivered a practical and valuable address on "Where Are Your Trees Going?"

On appointment by President Pilkington, Messrs. Hill and Munson escorted to the platform the new vice-president, E. S. Welch, who was cheered as he thanked the members for the honor.

Henry Hicks, Westbury, N. Y., delivered one of the most valuable addresses on evergreens ever heard by the Association. It was on the subject of fitting plants and trees to climate and soil. He showed that while the mean annual temperature of Western Europe is 15 degrees, that of New York state, for instance, is 40 degrees. For this reason, among others, evergreens do not take as kindly to American as they do the European conditions. This is why the twigs or Norway spruce are winter killed and the trees dry out in summer. There are harder evergreens than the natives of the Eastern United States; therefore propagation should be from seed from Colorado or Utah. It had been well declared, he said, that if seed of the Douglas spruce is taken from below 3000 feet altitude in Utah or Colorado the product will not be hardy north of the Ohio river. Tests should be made. It is unfortunate that much of tree testing is left to Burbank. The plant breeder generally should be encouraged. He is too rare an occurrence. Big native stock should be collected. Planting of purple-leaved trees, weeping trees and foliage plants should not be encouraged. Whatever is native should be planted in masses to show effectively. There should be undergrowth, as in forest conditions, to protect the roots of big trees. It is a mistake to plant in the open and run the lawn mower close to the base of the trunk.

Upon motion of J. Horace McFarland a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Hicks.

The special committee on uniform horticultural law reported in favor of referring to the standing committee the suggestions from the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen. John S. Kerr asked for discussion. Mr. Roeding said the subject was of such importance that he regarded it as marking the crucial point in the life of the American Association. He urged the nurserymen to take the lead in matters of regulation and to abandon at once the policy it had been pursuing of following a leader. This, he argued, would put the nurserymen in far better light before the public.

President Pilkington appointed as committee on nomenclature: J. Horace McFarland, L. A. Berckmans, Henry Hicks. This was in accordance with suggestions by Prof. E. R. Lake, secretary of the American Pomological Society who presented a masterly paper on "Nomenclature."

The programme having been completed, adjournment until the fourth Wednesday in June, 1915, at Detroit, was taken.

Pecan for Profit

Continued from Page 14
usually make from 2 to 5 feet of growth the first year in the nursery.

Bearing Age

In the introduction of these named varieties we have many inquiries as to how soon they will bear fruit. Our reply has usually been, they should bear as young as apple trees. This spring we had several hundred trees, one-year old, left in the nursery 30 to 40% of these set a good supply of Catkins and a number have set fruit. At the present time we can show a tree 14 months old from the time the bud started that has 15 well developed nuts, a photograph of which is on exhibition. We also have a number of two-year old trees with nice clusters of nuts.

"There should be a broader fellowship between nurseryman, fruit grower and horticultural inspector. Service is what counts. That which helps the fruit grower helps the nurseryman and the entomologist."—George C. Roeding.

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Write us about your wants in Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Climbing Vines, Rose Bushes, Tree Roses, Boxwood, Conifers, Blue Spruce, Peonies, Hardy Phlox; Norway, Schwedleri and Japanese Maples, etc.

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Can be supplied either plain or
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GROWER of GRAPEVINES, Currants, GOOSEBERRIES and RASPBERRIES. Just the best for wholesale and retail trade, and grown in the very best locality for root growing in the world.

Progress On Simplified Uniform Nomenclature

E. R. LAKE, Pomologist, U. S. D. A.

In 1867 the American Pomological Society at its St. Louis meeting promulgated its first code for the simplification and purification of the nomenclature of American fruits. This code was received in 1883 at the Philadelphia meeting, but it was not until 1905 at the Boston meeting that the present form of the code was adopted as the result of an extended investigation covering a period of 4 years by a committee consisting of Bailey, Barry, Munson (T. V.), Taylor W. A.) and Waugh.

This final code is accepted now by the government, many state societies, agricultural colleges and private workers. Those who are familiar with its operation are convinced that it covers the ground admirably, and, further, they are sanguine that it will ultimately bring about the ends desired though we confess that the rate of movement thus far has been somewhat slow. This slowness is chiefly due to the fact that the most influential single factor in the field covered by the code, namely the Nurseryman's Catalogue, is a positive and effective deterrent largely through indifference, inappreciation or the ignorance of those who prepare or edit it.

This condition may have been excusable in the past, for we all realize that the nurseryman has had something else to do as well. It is also quite likely that the catalogue maker has not been fully advised of

the existence of a standard list based upon a comprehensive code but no longer does this condition face us.

I cannot bring myself to think that any reputable nurseryman would intentionally disregard or aim to thwart the ends sought by the use of the code; yet, there have been some catalogues published during the past three or four years that have broken every rule laid down in the code and this repeatedly even after being advised of the fact. We can offer no explanation for such a course, nor do we deem that alone of serious import.

The code as it now stands is as follows:

Priority

Rule 1. No two varieties of the same kind of fruit shall bear the same name. The name first published for a variety shall be the accepted and recognized name, except in cases where it has been applied in violation of this code.

A—The term "kind as herein used shall be understood to apply to those general classes of fruits which are grouped together in common usage without regard to their exact botanical relationship; as apple, cherry, grape, peach, plum, raspberry, etc.

B—The paramount right of the originator, discoverer, or introducer of a new variety to name it, within the limitations of this code, is recognized and emphasized.

C—Where a variety name through long usage has become thoroughly established in American pomological literature for two or more varieties, it should not be displaced nor radically modified for either sort, except in cases where a well-known synonym can be advanced to the position of leading name. The several varieties bearing identical names should be distinguished by adding the name of the author who first described each sort, or by adding some other suitable distinguishing term that will insure their identity in catalogues or discussions.

D—Existing American names of varieties which conflict with earlier published foreign names of the same, or other varieties, but which have become thoroughly established through long usage shall not be displaced.

Form of Names

Rule 2. The name of a variety of fruit shall consist of a single word, whenever possible, or compatible with the most efficient service to pomology. Under no circumstances shall more than two words be used. When the exigencies of a case make it appear expedient such words as early, late, white, red, and similar ones may be used as part of a name.

A—No variety should be named unless distinctly superior to existing varieties in some important characteristic nor until it has been determined to perpetuate it by bud propagation.

B—In selecting names for varieties the following points should be emphasized: distinctiveness, simplicity, ease of pronunciation and spelling, indicating of origin or parentage.

C—The spelling and pronunciation of

a varietal name derived from a personal or geographical name should be governed by the rules that control the spelling and pronunciation of the name from which it was derived.

D—A variety imported from a foreign country should retain its foreign name subject only to such modification as is necessary to conform it to this code or to render it intelligible in English.

E—The name of a person should not be applied to a variety during his life without his expressed consent. The name of a deceased horticulturist should not be so applied except through formal action by some competent horticultural body, preferably that with which he was most closely connected.

F—The use of such general terms as seedling, hybrid, pippin, pearmain, beurre, rare-ripe, damson, etc., is not admissible.

G—The use of a possessive noun as a name is not admissible.

H—The use of a number either singly or attached to a word should be considered only as a temporary expedient while the variety is underlying preliminary test.

I—In applying the various provisions of this rule to an existing varietal name that has through long usage become firmly imbedded in American pomological literature no change shall be made which will involve loss of identity.

Rule 3. In the full and formal citation of a variety name, the name of the author who first published it shall also be given.

[To Be Continued]

One of the largest orchard deals in the history of the fruit industry in West Virginia was completed when James M. Rothwell, Martinsburg, sold to Walter W. Moore and Maurice Rothstein, Johnstown, Pa., one-half of the stock of the Rothwell Farm & Orchard Co. for \$60,000. The property is located in Jefferson county, near Kearnyville, and consists of 540 acres of land, 285 acres of which is in apple trees. The present estimate of this season's crop is 20,000 barrels.

ARE YOU INTERESTED

In choice young ornamental Nursery Stock for transplanting lining out, or mail orders? If you are, get next to our Trade List of genuine bargains, in Oriental Planes, Nut Seedlings, Oaks, Ash, Catalpa Speciosa, Honey and Black Locust, in large quantities, besides hundreds of other varieties, both deciduous and evergreen. Peach Trees, Dahlia Bulbs, etc., etc.

ATLANTIC NURSERY CO., Inc.

BERLIN, MARYLAND

WANTED—Tree Seeds of all kinds



40 ACRES solid to Superb, American and other best everbearers. Get acquainted offer for testing. Send us 10c for mailing expense and we will send you 6 of high quality everbearing plants (worth \$1) and guarantee them to fruit all summer and fall, or money refunded. Catalogue with history FREE if you write today.

THE GARDNER NURSERY CO.
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OSAGE, IOWA

CHAS. DETRICE, SR.

ANGERS, - FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of

Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings, Rose Stocks, Shrubs, Vines and Conifers for Nursery Planting

Information regarding stock, terms, prices, etc. may be had on application to Mr. Detrice's sole representative for the United States and Canada:

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Newark, New York.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Grape Vines

If you are in the market for fancy stock I have it

Concord, Moore's Early and Niagara in large quantities

Fairfield Nurseries

(CHAS. M. PETERS)

SALISBURY, MD.

YOUNG PLANTS

FOR LINING OUT

SHRUB SEEDS

Send for my lists

DANIEL A. CLARKE

Red Oak Nurseries

FISKEVILLE, R. I.

FOR THE TRADE FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—Nursery Grown

8,000,000 Ash Seedling—one, two and three years old, also
Box Elder Wild Black Cherry Russian Olive Poplars Willows Catalpa

1,000,000 PLUM SEEDLINGS

Collected Stock—Cottonwood, Buffalo Berry, Juneberry, and American Wahoo
Shade Trees in Carload Lots

WRITE FOR PRICES

THE WHITING NURSERY CO.

Box 11

YANKTON, S. DAK.

License Law a "Curiosity"--Supreme Court

E. S. WELCH, Shenandoah, Iowa, can do a nursery business in Montana as long as his stock is free from disease, and he does not need any license. The Supreme court so ruled in an opinion by Justice Holloway, June 6, reversing the district court of Yellowstone. Mr. Welch appealed because the lower court refused to issue a writ of mandamus preventing State Horticultural Inspector M. L. Dean and Fruit Inspector R. E. Bancroft from interfering with him and also refused to compel them to issue certificates for shipments of nursery stock.

A "Curiosity"

That provision of the statute requiring dealers in nursery stock to be licensed is called "one of the curiosities of the law" by the supreme court. It fails to provide how or by whom the license shall be issued, who shall receive the \$25 fee, what disposition shall be made of it, and also fails to provide for the \$1,000 bond that is required.

P. C. Boles, chief horticulturist of the agricultural department of the Frisco system, has just made an investigation of the lands lying in the vicinity of Annieville, five miles south of Imboden, Ark., and pronounces it a most excellent country for fruit and more especially apples, berries and grapes. It is predicted that large commercial orchards will be established there.

T. H. McHatton, secretary of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, announces that the semi-annual summer meeting of the society will be held in Griffin on August 5.

AZALEAS VASEYI, Nudiflora, Viscosa, Lutea and Arborescens, Carolina Hemlock, Iris Cristata, Leucothoe, Cypripediums, Trillium STYLOSUM, Stenanthium, etc.

Fine Collected Stock for Planting Out

Send for Price List

APPALACHIAN NURSERY CO.
Spear, N. C.



When You Need
APPLE SEEDLINGS
APPLE BUDS
APPLE GRAFTS
APPLE SCIONS
APPLE TREES
Remember

JIM PARKER

The Apple Tree Specialist

TECUMSEH

OKLAHOMA

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

THE FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES

200 Acres Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines and Roses
Send for Price List

W. B. WHITTIER & CO.



Fine Stock of
Rhododendrons, Kalmias and
Andromedas
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Personal

Nurserymen of Fairmont, Minn., say that the spring business this year was the best in their history. At a conservative estimate, orders to the amount of \$10,000 have been filled by G. D. McKisson of the Fairmont Nurseries, B. E. St. John, and P. C. Christensen. The orders go all over the northwest and into Canada.

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt is the head of the new Entomological Division of Canadian Department of Agriculture.

An order has been entered in the office of the clerk of the Federal court, closing the accounts of the F. W. Meneray Nursery Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa, which has been in the bankruptcy courts for some time.

J. E. Barton, San Jose, Cal., with James Hanson, Milpitas, Cal., have started a citrus nursery at San Jose.

Frederick W. Kelsey, New York city, is on a three months' tour of Europe. Just before starting he wrote to the transportation committee of the A. A. N., suggesting conference with leading railroad officials of trunk lines looking toward relief from delays in shipments of nursery stock.

John S. Stewart, an attorney, of Houston, Tex., last month was re-elected president of the Texas Orange and Fig Growers' Association. E. S. Stockwell, Houston, is vice-president.

The Kenilworth Nursery Company, Chicago, Ill., has increased its capital stock from \$7,000 to \$25,000.

Peter Youngers, Jr., Geneva, Neb., is treasurer of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society. The directors are: W. A. Harrison, York, Neb.; G. A. Marshall, Arlington, Neb.; and Val Keyser, Nebraska City. J. R. Duncan, Lincoln, is secretary.

C. J. Ferguson, for several years the local manager and secretary-treasurer of the Kelsey Nurseries, St. Joseph, Mo., has been advanced to the vice-presidency. G. L. Welch, Fremont, Neb., has been made secretary-treasurer and will move to St. Joseph to assume active charge of the nursery. E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Iowa, is president. W. N. Adair, Lincoln, Neb., a director, is general field superintendent. A frost-proof building 180 x 140 feet, is under construction near the 200-acre tract of the nurseries.

Regarding taxation of nursery stock William Warner Harper, Chestnut Hill, Pa., says: "In Pennsylvania agricultural crops are not taxed, and heretofore nurseries and florists have come under the agricultural rulings. We are taxed for all buildings, but not for stock. The growing crops of farmers are not taxed in this state. Trees and shrubs grown for sale in commercial nurseries are not taxed."

A world's championship single apple tree contest will be one of the new contests opened by the Seventh National Apple show to the northwestern growers. For the first time in the history of the Spokane show a big prize will be hung up for the best handled and most productive single apple tree yielding the largest gross return to the owner.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Obituary

S. S. Howell

S. S. Howell, of the Howell Nursery Co., Knoxville, Tenn., died May 22, aged 69 years.

Linus Wolverton

Linus Wolverton, secretary-treasurer of the district experiment station of Ontario, Canada; author of "The Apples of Ontario," and from 1887 until 1904 editor of the Canadian Horticulturist, died recently in Canada.

E. Alvin Miller

E. Alvin Miller, Newark, N. Y., died May 22. He was born in Saxony, Germany, Nov. 26, 1856. Coming to America in 1876 he entered the employ of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. In 1884 he became superintendent for Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., and later the vice-president of that company. He originated the Dorothy Perkins climbing rose which he named after the daughter of George C. Perkins, son of C. H. Perkins, president of the company.

Clarence M. Stark

Clarence M. Stark died May 30th, at his home in Louisiana, Mo.

Born in 1855, Mr. Stark spent practically his entire life in orchard and nursery work, and for many years prior to 1903, when he retired from active business. He was the president of Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Company, of Louisiana, Mo., which business owes the greater part of its success and enlargement to his sagacious management. It was he who named and gave to the world the Delicious apple and the introduction of many other valuable varieties is due to his untiring efforts. In his demise, horticulture has lost a willing worker, the world an able pomologist, and the Stark family a tender, loving father and brother.

WICK HATHAWAY

Dept. 5

Offers the trade for fall, 1914, ELDORADO Blower, Mercereau and other Blackberry and Dewberry R. C. Plants.

St. Regis, Herbert, Eaton, Perfection, Louden, Miller, Marlboro and Cuthbert (Reds Golden Queen Yellow). Raspberry. Also have acreage of each in Royal Purple, Shafer's Colossal, Haymaker and Columbian (Purple, Cumberland, Gregg and other Black Cap for tip plants. Also about 30,000 transplants in variety. Strawberry Plants in leading variety. Write your wants and



"TRY HATHAWAY FIRST

Famous Springdale Fruit District

\$10,000 cash will control full bearing apple orchard, all necessary equipment. 1914 crop estimated 5,000 barrels. Should pay out balance purchase money.

No speculation, sure, permanent income.

FREDRICKS, Springdale, Ark.

SCARFF'S NURSERY
Headquarters for
Small Fruit Plants

1200 Acres
"At It 25 Years"

Strawberries Currants Rhubarb
Raspberries Gooseberries Asparagus
Blackberries Grape Vines Horseradish
Dewberries Privet Hardwood Cuttings

100,000 transplanted raspberry, blackberry and dewberry plants for retail trade. See wholesale list before placing your order.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

British Columbia on the Nurserymen's Map

Big Meeting of the Pacific Coast Association at Vancouver--Splendid Work Accomplished and a Glorious Good Time--The British Columbia People to the Fore

HENRY W. KRUCKEBERG, Los Angeles, Cal.

IF THE twelfth annual convention of the Pacific Coast Association held in Vancouver, the New York of the Canadian Northwest gave emphasis to one thing more than another, it was that fundamentally the people of the Dominion and those of the United States are Anglo-Saxon by reason of tradition, their literature and achievements, and the work that the two people are accomplishing in the creation of what must eventually constitute the greatest English speaking population on the face of the earth: great not only in numbers and material wealth, but supremely great in all that stands for the betterment and intelligence of mankind. Though the first convention of Pacific Coast Nurserymen ever held on foreign soil, in so far as our big neighbor to the north is concerned, it is safe to say that it will not be the last. For never was greeting more cordial extended from the nurserymen of one country to their fellow craftsmen from another—a welcome that was sincere and rang from the entire people of the Province. Anything more cordial was out of the running, even from any community of our own country. Oh! you British Columbia, with your imperial cities of Victoria and Vancouver, here's looking at you with grateful hearts from all the plantsmen, horticultural officers, pomologists, and fruit shippers that visited and participated in this Convention. May your shadows never grow less, and peace, happiness and prosperity be yours while red blood flows in Anglo-Saxon veins and liberty under law, equality and justice shall find its highest exemplification under the folds of the Union Jack and those of the Stars and Stripes on the West Coast of this continent!

States and Dominion Attendance

From this side of the border some 85 delegates were in attendance, representing nearly every state west of the Rocky Mountains, while from the Dominion the number was equally large. On Monday, June 15, the delegates were the guests of Victoria, the home city of President Layritz, where an automobile trip over the beautiful streets, and through the parks was followed by a handsome banquet at the Empress Hotel, on which occasion the visitors were honored by a timely address of welcome by the premier of the Province, the Hon. Sir Richard McBride, one of those strong personalities that is making good history in the development of the country along sane and conservative lines. To this our own George C. Roeding made a timely and happy response.

Leaving Victoria in a body on the evening of the same day, the cavalcade of plant and bug sharps arrived at Vancouver on the morning of June 16. As the approach to the city was made from the water front, the writer blinked his eyes and bit his lips to be sure he was not dreaming, for at first sight he seemed under the impression that he was approaching New York city from the Jersey side. The skyscrapers loomed large against the sky, presenting a similar impression, for Vancouver is in all its attributes and atmosphere essentially metropolitan. Its population is not far from 200,000, though strictly speaking but about one-half

that number if we allow the municipal lines to interfere, as North and South Vancouver still maintain an individuality; but this division has been obliterated to vision, as all the intervening spaces have been built up to solid business and residential blocks, so that practically it is now one large, active and metropolitan city.

Uniform Horticultural Laws

It will hardly be necessary to go into all the transactions of the convention; to the general reader much of its strong local color will not appeal. It possessed, however, salient features that are not without interest to the horticulturists everywhere. First among these topics was the movement to secure uniform horticultural laws, which took its inception at Portland in June of 1913, and which will be threshed out at Cleveland while this is being written. On this topic the Convention went on record by the adoption of the following committee report:

The Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen in convention assembled at Vancouver, B. C., June 16, 17 and 18, 1914, on which occasion the several interests of horticulture, viz: fruit growers and shippers, government horticultural officers, quarantine guardians, and nurserymen, were in convention assembled to consider a form of uniform horticultural legislation; sends greeting to the American Association of Nurserymen at Cleveland, and begs to ask its discussion of and co-operation in the following fundamental principles in the enactment of uniform horticultural laws as applied to each of the several states (which were unanimously endorsed by this convention);

Said laws to be enacted at as early a date as shall be practical. In this connection the Convention calls the attention of every division of agricultural and horticultural production to the following facts:

That diverse legislation in the control of insect pests and disease as applied between one state and another, between one county and another, is not only a source of annoyance and injustice, but a negative influence within the restraint of trade, prohibiting the full exchange of agricultural and horticultural products, thus not only retarding development and expansion, but under present unsatisfactory conditions, having a negative influence inimical to the widest conservation, protection, development and expansion of the agricultural and horticultural resources of the nation. In view of these facts, the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen asks the enactment of legislation embodying the following fundamental measures:

Fundamental Measures

That legislation be enacted in all the states that shall be uniform in its creation and operation for the protection and development of our national resources in Pomology and other plants and their products;

That it is recommended such a measure can best be enacted by the appointment in each state of a Commissioner of Agriculture, with such associate Commissioners as local prevailing conditions require;

That the enactment of such law shall, by its uniform operation between the states, expedite the safe and economic exchange of agricultural and horticultural crops to the advantage and safety of the fruit industry, the growers of garden and field crops, and plants;

That the powers of such uniform legislation shall cover the inspection, quarantine, disinfection or destruction of all horticultural and agricultural products and plants infected with injurious insects or plant diseases to be defined;

That to secure a service that shall really and truly serve these great interests, it is

recommended that the appointment of the Commissioner or Commissioners be made by a board consisting of the Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the President of the State Agricultural College of each state;

That in the appointment of inspectors it is recommended that the same be made only on the approval of an Advisory Board, after the candidate has passed the necessary examinations as to fitness for the duties demanded by the position, thus insuring uniform qualifications.

That Commissioners and Inspectors be required to furnish suitable bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties;

In addition to the above, the Committee recommends that at as early a date as possible after uniform legislation has been sufficiently advanced, the several Agricultural Commissioners organize themselves into a national body, to meet not less than once each year, for the purpose of devising and discussing ways and means for the expeditious and safe operating of the law, and the unification of rules and regulations of a reciprocal nature as between one state and another, thereby providing for a safer exchange of horticultural products.

In conclusion, the Committee earnestly asks the careful consideration of the above provisions of the joint Committee on uniform legislation appointed at the joint convention of the American Association of Nurserymen and the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, held in the City of Portland, June, 1913.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. M. Miller, chairman, Oregon; George C. Roeding, of Fresno, California; Albert Brownell, of Portland, Oregon; R. M. Winslow, of Victoria, B. C., provincial horticulturist; A. Eckert, of Washington.

May Employ Traffic Manager

Another matter that created a lively interest was the matter of freight rates. It was urgently requested that in each state and province in which the association has branches, care be taken to keep track of all overcharges, goods damaged in transit and other matters of interest to shipping growers. A report will be printed next year by the transportation committee and remedies will be suggested. By this method it was thought that many thousands of dollars would be saved to association members each year, and it is probable that in the near future the association will employ an expert traffic manager.

Another matter that is pregnant with possibilities for betterments in trade conditions was the compilation of statistics bearing on production and available nursery stocks to be compiled by the State and Province vice-presidents for distribution to all other members of the association in printed form. This system will, it is thought, be of benefit to all nurserymen, and will make the association of even greater benefit to its members than at present.

The programme as published in these columns was substantially carried out, with the addition of some local speakers, chief among which was an interesting talk from the Hon. Price Ellison, minister of finance and agriculture, who was given a handsome reception and a standing vote of thanks at the close of his remarks.

Election of Officers

At the final session officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows:

President, John Vallance of Oakland, Cal.; vice-president for Oregon, C. F. Lansing, of Salem; for California, A. J. Elmer, San Jose;

Continued on Page 19

Just What Constitutes Dormant Nursery Stock

CHARLES A. CHAMBERS, Fresno Nursery Co., Fresno, Cal.

As secretary and manager of the Fresno Nursery Co., I was constantly annoyed during the past nursery shipping season by the variation of freight rates when receiving and making shipments of nursery stock. It seems the railroad companies have classified dormant and non-dormant nursery stock—which has caused the confusion and annoyance. On some shipments we were charged first class rates while on others double first class rates, and when asking the railroad companies for an explanation, they claimed dormant and non-dormant conditions, covering shipments in question, was the cause of this variance. You can imagine how watchful one has to be to keep track of all shipments when paying freight bills to prevent being overcharged. The railroad companies have been claiming that an evergreen tree, plant or shrub, inasmuch as this class of stock retains its leaves, should be classified as non-dormant, while trees, plants or shrubs of a deciduous nature or those that drop their leaves are dormant. This ruling is rather hard on the nurseryman and planter and I contend, an imposition.

Evergreen trees and particularly citrus trees are invariably balled. In the case of an orange tree, the roots are covered with a ball of earth, wrapped in a burlap covering. This ball usually averages at least twenty-five pounds, in other words we usually have to pay the freight on twenty-five pounds of mud when we ship this class of stock and in addition to this (inasmuch as the railroad companies in some instances

classify citrus and other evergreens as non-dormant) we are called upon to pay an additional freight rate per 100 pounds. It seems to me where we are paying freight on a lot of mud, presuming that an evergreen tree is non-dormant, that we are paying enough freight at the regular nursery-stock rate, without having an additional amount to pay simply because a tree happens to possess leaves.

I contend that an evergreen tree when taken from the nursery, having its roots cut and otherwise balled and prepared for shipment, it is as dormant as a deciduous tree. I also contend that an evergreen tree grown in a pot or can simply for convenience in shipping is also to a certain degree dormant. All nursery stock when it has no chance to actually grow and when taken up with a ball of earth or grown in a pot or can is certainly in a state of dormancy. I contend that any nursery stock which is not in a permanent container is dormant. If a tree or plant is growing in a large tub or crockery pot such as many house plants and these plants are of such a nature that they thrive and establish themselves permanently in the container in which they are shipped, it would be well enough to classify this stock as non-dormant.

Dormancy does not mean on the verge of death. A deciduous tree while it does not show any leaf growth when removed from the nursery does not signify that the tree is any different from the evergreen class of trees because the latter retains its leaves. The sap in a deciduous tree is just as much

alive as the sap in an evergreen. An evergreen tree is rendered just as dormant as a deciduous tree when the roots are cut to enable it to be balled and taken up for shipment. If grown in a pot for commercial purposes the tree or plant so grown, inasmuch as the roots are hampered and cramped in a small container, is more or less dormant until they are actually given their freedom by being removed from the pot and planted in the open. I think that every nurseryman will bear me out on these points. All nursery stock, whether evergreen or deciduous, where the roots are cut for the purpose of taking them up and preparing them for shipment and where they could not possibly live unless replanted in the open ground should be classified as strictly dormant stock and entitled to the lowest freight rate quoted on shipments of nursery stock. Tender potted plants that continue to grow and thrive in the container and those that are not removed from the container, pot, can or box they are growing in when received, would be strictly speaking non-dormant nursery stock. Everything else in the tree and plant line as described above should be classified as dormant.

Vancouver Convention

Continued from Page 18

for Utah, P. A. Dix of Salt Lake City; for Idaho, E. F. Stephens, Nampa; for Montana, D. J. Tighe, Billings; for Washington, F. A. Wiggins, Toppenish; for British Columbia, Joseph Brown, Vancouver; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneon of Tacoma, Wash., the present holder of that office; executive committee, D. W. Coolidge, Pasadena, Cal.; F. H. Wilson, Fresno, Cal., and E. Gill, West Berkeley, Cal.

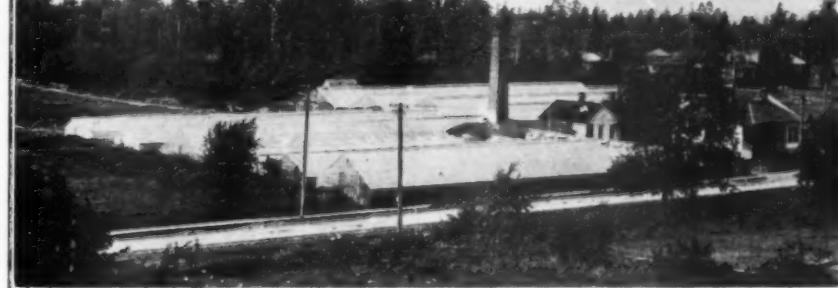
The place for the 1915 meeting will be at some city in California—undoubtedly San Francisco, on the Panama-Exposition grounds. The matter was left to the disposition of the executive committee with full power to act.

The itinerary at Vancouver called for auto trips and boat rides galore, and as is usual with such functions, closed with a banquet, at which some 350 were seated. Will A. Elletson, a little ball of dynamite for energy, a general as an organizer who mobilizes the forces and directs how they shall go, a Virginian by birth and a British Columbian by choice, acted as toastmaster, keeping things lively and everybody in good nature.

Invitation to Come Again

Richard Layritz, of Victoria, the retiring president, took occasion to compliment the local committee and expressed the hope that in the not far distant future the convention would be held in British Columbia again. Such gatherings, he said, were of great instruction as well as a means of cementing the friendships which had started at other conventions.

The list of speakers was a long one and included Vice-President James Brown, H. W. Kruckeberg, of Los Angeles; R. E. Parson, of Oregon; C. A. Trotter, Victoria; A. Eckert, of Washington; D. W. Coolidge, of Pasadena; Frank W. Pamer, Mrs. C. Keeler,



View of Brown Brothers & Co.'s Nurseries, Victoria, B. C.

On Friday, June 19, some thirty members of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen were the special guests of Brown Bros. & Co., limited, of Vancouver, on which occasion they visited the large grounds and greenhouses of the company. Promptly at 8 o'clock in the morning the party was taken in charge of by James Brown, the senior member of the firm. The establishment shown in the illustration is some 35 miles outside of Vancouver, and is situated in the midst of a virgin forest of spruces and firs. Indeed, the ground had to be cleared of tree growth before it was at all available for nursery purposes. In addition to this the firm has a seed store, and large sales-

yards in the city of Vancouver. It has a business extending all over northwest Canada, and in extent is among the larger ones of the East. Founded some twenty odd years ago, it has grown to such an extent that it predominates on its chosen field of operation, doing an annual business that runs into the thousands. Few of our readers can appreciate the progress that is taking place on our West Coast. The time is rapidly approaching when it will supply many of the plants that we now import. Coniferous stocks and many of the bulbs will in the near future be grown on a jobbing basis in British Columbia, Oregon, Washington and California.

Problem Confronting American Nurserymen

IN HIS address on the topic, "Where Are Your Trees Going?" Jefferson Thomas, of the Thomas Advertising Service, Jacksonville, Fla., spoke in a sense broader than that of geographical distribution—their relation in the profit and loss account of those who plant them. Some nurserymen, he said, have learned, as has the manufacturer, to make business plans for five, ten, twenty-five years in the future. There are many uncertain elements, to be sure, but a general estimate can be made. He continued:

It must be apparent to even the most superficial observer of the situation that as better methods of farming and orcharding are adopted more of the trees sold by nurserymen will go into active and maximum production than formerly was the case. It must be almost equally apparent that under present conditions of marketing there is grave danger of over-production with certain standard fruits, even though millions of possible consumers of those fruits will remain unable to get them at proper prices. I use the term "over-production" in this connection because it is common vogue; the real trouble will come through insufficient distribution and unscientific selling methods.

In other words, your trees are going into a production, that as matters now stand with reference to the handling of the fruit can hardly be profitable to the grower. It is the inevitable conclusion that in proportion as this condition is attained, demand for nursery stock will drop off. To my way of thinking, it is not necessary to let this state of affairs come to pass. As much fruit as possibly can be grown in the United States during the next fifty years may be disposed of, at prices which will give a profit on its production to the grower who operates in a business-like and scientific manner and yet be fair to the consumer and help

to restore the proper relations between income and the cost of living.

As the folks who above all other are vitally interested in the working out of the problems which have been mentioned, nurserymen have it very largely within their power to determine the future of their business. They can know with a reasonable degree of certainty where their trees will be going, not only next year but for many years to come, if they will but get busy early enough and aggressively enough. To a man up a tree on the commercial highway which today is traveled by the nursery interests of America, it looks very much as if the forks in the road were just over the hill. If the nurserymen of America prepare themselves to take one of the routes which will be open to them when this point is reached, they may make their business bigger and broader and greater than ever it has been before—commanding for itself the respect of the commercial world and an established position among the great industrial factors of the coming years. Should they not prepare themselves to travel the road that leads to this success, theirs will become increasingly a business of broken hopes, of buried ambitions and of dreams that came not true.

The nurserymen of America have as great an opportunity in this field as is possessed by any other line of business—in fact they have a far less difficult task than obtains in most lines of industry as regards the creation or development of demand for the products of the trees which they sell through which will be maintained and increased the demand for the trees themselves. There is no worthy fruit grown anywhere in the United States that could not be made to have a sale per capita of from two to ten times that which now exists if the American public were properly educated as to its health and food value. Along with such education should go equal effort in bringing about the adoption of methods of distribution and marketing that will enable fruit growers to supply all demand that may develop with due regard for their own interests and proper protection of the consumer as to price and quality. If the nurserymen here assembled and their associates in the business who are not represented in this convention wish to establish their avocation upon solid and substantial foundations for all the future they can do it through the adoption of plans by which the American nation will become essentially a fruit eating people. Educate the people to the fact that fruits should be just as liberally used in every home as grains and meats, standardize the prices of fruit to as nearly as possible the same degree as those which obtain with meats and grains, arrange for a distribution of fruits that will put them on the markets when and where needed, and no nurseryman in this country need worry as to where his trees will be going at any period within the lifetime of even the youngest man now engaged in the business.

Mr. Thomas, to prove he was not talking mere theory, cited the case of the Florida citrus nurserymen, for whom disaster was averted some years ago by the formation of a selling exchange and the education of the public to the user of citrus fruits.

The Delmarvia Peninsula will be the largest apple orchard in the world is the prediction by Senator Orlando Garrison, Berlin, Md. He says: "F. W. Soper, the 'Apple King,' whose large orchards are in Delaware, has demonstrated that there are large profits in cultivation of apple orchards. During the spring we have shipped from our nurseries at Berlin 2,000,000 apple trees and 1,000,000 peach trees. We own over 5,000 acres in Worcester county, on which we are planting trees."

During the last two weeks of May, Griffing Brothers held a special sale at their Miami, Fla., nurseries, disposing of a great amount of nursery stock at half price. In addition to the nurseries on Nineteenth street, in Miami, Griffing Brothers have a nursery of about ten acres on Broadway, a short distance west of Avenue D. The combined acreage in nurseries and groves of the company in Dade county is six hundred acres, a large grove acreage being situated in the redlands section.

Fruit prospects are good at Highlands, Ark., where Bert Johnson has charge of operations on 4,500 acres. The 350,000 bearing peach trees will have one-third normal crop, but other fruits and truck crops promise well. The Arkansas Orchard Planting company employs between fifteen hundred and two thousand hands during the busy season and undoubtedly has the greatest natural fruit section in the South. Bert Johnson is president and general manager of the company.

Frank Stirling of DeLand, Fla., has been employed by the Florida Growers and Shippers League to carry on the inspection work on the new citrus canker disease, which has been introduced into Florida from several points outside the state.

N. C. Peach Seed

We have on hand a few hundred bushels of old seed, ready for immediate shipment

Sample and prices on request

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.

POMONA, N. C.

HELP WANTED

A general nurseryman who can bud, graft, trim ornamentals, etc. Must be sober and of good habits, and a man who can handle labor in a small way and who would expect to work himself. Reference required.

We are in the country, church and school within a mile of place.

Our reference: First National Bank, Oxford, N. C.

THE HOWARD NURSERY CO.

Stovall, Granville Co., N. C.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Fruit Farm Facts:

Get story about best part of Ozarks. No malaria, mosquitoes negroes, saloons. SOFT water.

Orchard propositions that pay 20% or 30% on price asked.

FREDRICKS, Springdale, Arkansas

FOR SPRING OF 1914

We offer more than our usual supply of One and Two Year Apple Trees. We still have a large lot of Scions to offer. Write for prices. JOHN A. CANNEDY NURSERY & ORCHARD CO., Carrollton, Ill.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

The annual capacity of the forest nurseries of the U. S. government is about 25 million young trees.

Burlap and Bagging for Nursery Purposes

Are Handled Extensively by Us

And if you will drop us a line perhaps will be able to save you some money on your purchases of this kind. We will appreciate your inquiries and try to merit a share of your valued orders

General Offices: 335 Cherry St.

ACME BURLAP BAG CO.

NEW YORK CITY

New Iowa Apple

A new Iowa apple originated by the horticultural section of the state experiment station is being sent out to Iowa nurserymen for distribution for a definite test as to its yielding qualities in all sections of the state.

The new seeding apple, known as "Iowa 403," is believed to be very nearly the equal of the Jonathan in quality and flavor and has a favorable record at the station orchard as a good yielder. It is a good cooking or eating apple, and stands up well in shipment or storage.

Seeds are being sent without charge only upon application to nurserymen who are listed on the 1914 report of the inspector. The college is asking these men who are expert growers to make a thorough test to determine the value of the new fruit for the entire state.

E. P. BERNARDIN

Parsons Wholesale Nurseries

PARSONS, KANSAS

Established 1870

Early Harvest B. B. Fair supply of extra good plants.

Plum, Peach, Apricot. Extra fine and in large supply. Special on car lots.

Soft Maple, Sycamore, White Ash and Carolina Poplar in all sizes up to 3 in. Special on car lots.

Large stock of Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens and Ornamentals of all kinds

General lists solicited

HENRY LAKE SONS CO.

NURSERYMEN

BLACK RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

Wholesale Shrubs

Large Block of

CORNUS AMOMUM

Northern-grown, Fall 1914, Spring 1915

Send for description

Don't deal in nursery stocks

Sell only what we grow

Lists only

No Catalogue

Ask for our Monthly Reports

No Agents

**Fruit Tree Stocks
Foreign and Domestic**

All Grades

Apple Seedlings

American-grown and Imported, straight or branched for grafting or budding; Paradise (French) and Doucine (English Paradise).

Pear Seedlings

French (American-grown and Imported); Japan and Kieffer (American-grown).

CHERRY STOCKS—Mahaleb and Mazzard**PLUM STOCKS—Myrobalan and Americana****QUINCE STOCKS ROSE STOCKS**

Canina, Manetti and Multiflora

 We also import large quantities of Ornamental Tree Seedlings, Shrubs, Vines, etc. for lining out in the nursery row. Send for our special trade list of Fruit Tree Stocks and Imported Lining-out Stock

We will have this coming season the most complete assortment of general nursery stock we have ever grown

Send in your list for prices

Shenandoah Nurseries

D. S. LAKE, President

Shenandoah, Iowa

If you do not receive our trade lists, please write us

Planting for His Heirs

Joseph Lang, of Viola, Kansas, owns a large tract of land near Adams, in Canton township, which he proposes to plant to catalpas. He has planted 400 acres so far. He says he does not expect to live to see the time when they will be big trees, but he is planting for future generations. He expects to arrange with his heirs and successors to keep these trees cultivated until such time as they are large enough to convert into profitable timber, and intends to make a provision in his will that a handle factory be established at Adams, and the timber converted into the various kinds of tool handles and such products as will be profitable, and that the cut-over land is to be re-planted from time to time and kept perpetual for future generations to work over in like manner.

WANT LISTS

Are invited from our regular customers and those who ought to be. We have a good stock in general assortment for delivery this fall and next spring.

We sell only to nurserymen and we do not compete with our customers. Stick a pin in that. It is worth remembering. Jackson & Perkins Company, Wholesale only, Newark, New York.

WOLDERING & HERWIG**Veendam Holland****The Largest****Holland-Fruit Tree Stocks****Nurseries**

We have a fine stock: **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY SEEDLINGS, QUINCE, DOG BRIAR, MANETTI, etc.** Also **R A S P-BERRY CANES and Currants.**

Ask for our Monthly Reports

No Agents

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Report of Transportation Committee A. A. N.

CHARLES SIZEMORE, Louisiana, Mo.

UNIFORM Classification is still the most vital question that can, or will, effect the nurserymen. As nurserymen know, Southern Classification last November changed the ratings on nursery stock from sixth class car lots to fifth class, which increased the rates accordingly. But one feature of the change was the elimination of the 3c per lb. per valuation, and nurserymen in that territory can now collect invoice value on shipments that are lost or damaged.

With the change in the Southern Classification, nursery stock is now fifth class in car lots East of the Mississippi River, with the exception of Illinois, and seventh class in Illinois and West of the Mississippi. It appears to the Transportation Committee that the railroads are quietly trying to have the classifications in such shape that when it comes to uniform ratings they will be in position to place nursery stock all over the country, car loads, in fifth class, which would greatly increase the rates West of the Mississippi River. The nurserymen should watch this closely and if possible, endeavor to secure seventh class East of the River, and failing in that, possibly secure a compromise on sixth class.

Change in Classification Meeting

Heretofore the Western and Official Classification Committees have held semi-annual meetings at different points in the country, which has proven so unsatisfactory, both to the railroads and shippers, that a change has been made, and now the Western and Official hold daily sessions throughout the year, the Western headquarters being at Chicago, and the Official New York City, which is a great benefit to all shippers as propositions that show up can be submitted to the Classification Boards any time and results secured without waiting six months or a year. No doubt the Southern Classification Committee will make the same change.

Release Clause

Some nurserymen continue to bill their shipments released to a valuation of \$5 per 100 lbs. or 5c per lb., which causes, in a great many instances, controversy with the railroads in case shipment is lost or damaged, therefore, it will be of great assistance if the nurserymen will eliminate the release valuation except in a few cases where it is still carried on commodity rates that are in effect and on that basis.

Transcontinental and Northern Pacific

Rates and Minimum

Reports come to the Transportation Committee from 15 or 20 different sources complaining about the twenty thousand minimum as required in the territory mentioned above. Your Committee has answered all such reports, calling attention to the fact that either class or commodity rates can be used, which ever makes the lowest rate.

One party shipped a car to Montana, billed at twenty thousand lbs. and commodity rate of \$1.25, when the class rate of \$1.02 and sixteen thousand lb. minimum could have been used.

Box Bushes

Some of the Eastern nurserymen have had trouble with shipments of Box Bushes in crates, and the matter being brought to the attention of the Transportation Committee was taken up with the Official Classification Committee and effective July 1st the Official Classification provides for rating on trees in crates, at one and one-half times first class. This is better than double first class, but not as good as the nurserymen expected.

NORTHERN GROWN NURSERY STOCK

WE GROW A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses and Herbaceous Perennials, Etc.

Prices Reasonable. Send for Wholesale Trade List

THE BAY STATE NURSERIES. North Abington, Mass.

Lower Rating on Trees, Roots Boxed and Top Baled

The Transportation Committee is going to take up with the Uniform Committee on Classification the question of trees with the roots boxed and tops baled, which rating is desired by the Northern nurserymen, who claim it is impossible to satisfactorily box large shade trees so they can be loaded in box cars. Your Committee is going to ask for the same rating on trees boxed with tops wrapped as is now allowed on trees completely boxed.

Dormant and Not Dormant Nursery Stock

Complaints continue to come in that railroad companies charge not dormant rate on dormant stock and while the question is up with some of the Classification Committees, no definite conclusion has been reached. Your Committee on Transportation believes, and is backed by the Chairman of the Official Classification, that the nurserymen should, as far as possible, thrash out the dormant and not dormant question, and pass a resolution on what should be classified as dormant and not dormant, and let the Transportation Committee present the resolutions to the Committee on Uniform Classification for action.

New Express Rates

Presume all nurserymen are now in a position to realize the benefit of the new express rates, which went into effect February 1st; the general average reduction being between 20 and 25%.

Reduction in Rates to North and South Carolina

Effective June 20, a new tariff goes into effect, governing rates to North and South Carolina, and some other Southeastern points, which shows reduction in class rates, from the Ohio River, ranging from 5 to 14%, and as nurserymen's commodities are all handled under class rates, this will prove beneficial.

Prepay Clause

Quite a number of nurserymen made complaint against the railroads, which were compelling them to prepay freight on nursery shipments as required by the new classification. Your Committee referred them to the rule in the classification where nursery stock shipments could be accepted by the railroads without prepaying of freight charges as formerly, also wrote the railroads and otherwise handled the matter in a satisfactory manner to all concerned.

Shippers Liable for Mis-Marking Packages

Under a recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shippers are held responsible for the mis-marking of shipments. A bill of lading delivered the railroad company, which is properly made out, and the box marked wrong, will result in loss to the shipper, if, by the wrong marking, the shipment goes astray, therefore, nurserymen should be very particular to see that their bills of lading and shipments are the same.

Briefly, the above constitutes the work of the Transportation Committee for the past year. As stated in the beginning, Uniform Classification should be watched closely and if the nurserymen can secure seventh class all over the country in car load lots and third class local, it will save them many thousands of dollars during the year.

Fearing the importation of new fruit diseases into the state, the inspector of nursery stock in Florida has issued an order preventing the shipment of any and all kinds of citrus fruit trees and plants into the state.

Present Day Nursery Methods

(Continued from page 4)

more and more people by co-operation in growing and shipping, by making it easy for people to buy, by assisting orchardists and fruit and civic associations, in creating a demand and spreading knowledge of how to use in different ways, the varied products produced in our nurseries and by our customers.

A restricted market in this day of publicity has no need to exist, if we are alive to our opportunities, ready to work with and for others, and to boost in a broad way, all that tends to increase the demand and to improve the quality of our products, and give us a better knowledge, not only of each other, but of all that goes to make the nurserymen of today alive not only to his interests, but to the interests of all engaged in the same line, or who are affected by it.

Unrestricted competition means the narrow outlook, the restricted business, the narrow or no margin of profit, the forced savings that affect quality and injure the reputations of our products.

True honest co-operation means not only the material benefits that will come to the entire trade, but a broader view of life, a clearer insight into the future, and a more unselfish idea of the brotherhood of man.

Exhibits at Cleveland

Among the exhibits were the following. Frank Wild Floral Co., Sarcoxie, Mo., peonies; A. B. Morse Co., St. Joseph, Mich., catalogues; J. Horace McFarland Co., catalogues, Harrisburg Pa.; L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., strawberries; Benjamin Chase Co., Derry, N. H., labels; Rhodes Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., pruning shears; W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., nuts and photos; J. G. Harrison & Sons, evergreens, maple trees and fruit trees; J. H. Hale, Glastonbury, Conn., Early Rose peach; W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O., California privet and small fruit plants; J. Jenkins & Co., Winona, Ohio, spruces, red cedar, hydrangeas, etc.; Ohio Clay Co., Denison interlocking tile; Hartman Mfg. Co., Vincennes, Ind., pilot disc cultivator; Graselli Spray products; The Deming Co., Salem, O., sprayers; Frost Wire Fence Co., Cleveland, O., special steel stays for rose growers and nurserymen generally.

It is estimated that more than 1000 acres of new fruit orchards were started in Ottawa county, Ohio, last spring and that more than 200,000 new trees were brought into the county. Of the number planted it is figured that 45 per cent. were for replanting of old orchards and replacing trees which have been killed or died.

HIGH GRADE ROSES

FREE—Our illustrated wholesale catalogue, containing the most up-to-date collection of all classes of Roses (in bush or tree form) will be sent free on receipt of your business card.

If you are interested in Roses, call on us when on the Continent during the flowering season, and we will show you the best introductions of recent years.

THE EAST END NURSERIES COMPANY

Specialists in the Queen of Flowers

BOSKOOP,

HOLLAND

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Sidelights on the Vancouver Convention

A special vote of thanks was tendered to Will Ellerton, the reception secretary, for his unfaltering efforts to give the delegates a good time.

In opening his address Mr. Ellison, the Minister of Agriculture, said he knew to what extent the nurserymen of the province had helped the advancement of agriculture. "The government is anxious to aid the nurserymen," he continued. "Sometimes when we have had to condemn trees the nurserymen may think otherwise, but I can assure you that the government inspection of fruit pests is maintained solely for your good, the good of the fruit grower and the good of the consumer. The success of the fruit grower is your success and the government regulations, no matter how strict, can not be too far-reaching to protect growers. We want you to help and encourage the government in this work. Although we in British Columbia are young in the fruit raising sense, we have borrowed many of the methods of our American cousins and think we can now claim to be in the same rank as American fruit growers."

The Vancouver Daily Province said editorially: "Aside from the professional interest which attaches to the nurserymen's convention, which is now being held here, Vancouver has a special welcome for the delegates. The city owes a great deal to the nurserymen, amateur and professional, who have helped to make some of the gardens sur-

rounding the residences of the citizens really beautiful. There are a thousand and one things which might be asked the nurserymen as they tour around the city. We are honored that they have chosen Vancouver as the city for their convention. We should be grateful if we might make use of their visit to receive criticism and advice."

In the discussion on uniform inspection law one of the delegates criticized the action of state fruit inspectors on the other side of the line, who in handling stock mutilated it, and often tore the labels off causing loss and confusion. It was decided that this should be taken up by the committee looking after the drafting of uniform inspection laws. No criticism of the British Columbia inspectors was made.

One of the most interesting lectures on the programme was that by George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal., one of the greatest authorities on the fig. His subject was "Fig Culture in America and the Introduction of the Fig Wasp." The fig wasp is the insect that made possible the growing of real Smyrna figs in the United States. Before its introduction every attempt at growing them failed. His remarks were illustrated with a number of excellent lantern slides.

That a clearing-house should be established for the interchange of ideas on the nursery industry with the idea of increasing the market for the nursery product, was the opinion expressed by A. G. Craig of Deer Park, Wash., in the course of a paper on "Market Problems of Fruit in Relation to the Nursery Business." By proper organization the present market for the nurseryman's product should be increased twofold, he said, and he came out strongly in favor of the establishment of co-operative selling organizations to broaden the market. Nurserymen should find out the condition of the market, combine advertising and make a uniform scale of prices so that disastrous price cutting would be done away with, he claimed.

W. T. HOOD & CO.

"Old Dominion Nurseries"

RICHMOND, VA.

Growers of a Complete Line of

General Nursery Stock

Peach Seed: Tenn. and N. C. Naturals. We have a few hundred bushels 1913 seed we are offering at market prices. We expect to have our usual stock of 1914 seed to offer as heretofore.

Write for quotations

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WE PACK IN DAMP MOSS, NOT DRY EXCELSIOR. THEY REACH YOU IN BEST FORM.

A long list of the best sorts; H. P.'s, H. T.'s, Mosses, Climbers, Polyanthas, Rugosas, etc.

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Apple and Peach

Large Assortment—Good Stock

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(College Hill) Cincinnati, Ohio

North Carolina Natural Peach Pits

We have a limited stock of 1913 North Carolina peach pits. They have been kept in good storage, and are in first class condition. Write us for prices. Prompt shipment can be made.

J. K. Morrison Grocery and Produce Company

Successors to Morrison Produce and Provision Co.

Statesville,

North Carolina

Cultivation of the Date Palm

CONSUL DEAN B. MASON, Algiers, Algeria

During the course of recent travels that included a journey of seven days by caravan through the Sahara Desert, the more important datagrowing regions of Algeria and Tunisia were visited and a number of typical plantations inspected. Although the trip was necessarily somewhat hurried, it afforded an opportunity to gather information relative to the culture of dates in various out-of-the-way localities.

Among the plantations visited was that of Monsieur A. Martel in southern Tunis, and the results obtained on this estate would seem to render a description of the methods employed of possible value to American date growers. Monsieur Martel commenced the cultivation of dates some 10 years ago on a comparatively small scale and has gradually acquired orchards from Arab growers and planted date offshoots until he has become the owner of 3,000 Deglect-Noor palms and about 3,000 palms of other varieties, and is firmly convinced that a well-managed date plantation furnishes a larger and surer return for the money invested than any other crop. It is believed that this unqualified statement of Monsieur Martel related to date cultivation in favorable localities where conditions as to climate, soil, and water supply are satisfactory.

The Martel plantation is located in an

Headquarters for Amoor River Privet; Amoor River North and California. Reasonable prices and prompt shipment. Also shade trees, evergreens, grapevines and Thunberg's Barberry in quantity. Let us quote you before buying. PEACH PITS, CROP of 1912. VALDESIAN NURSERIES, Bostic, N. C.

arid region where nothing is grown without irrigation. The surface soil of fine sand is underlaid by a stratum of earth containing some gypsum. The palms are planted 20 to 23 feet apart. Arab growers frequently plant at irregular distances, but generally nearer together; it is said, however, that the results obtained by closer planting are much less satisfactory, and, in the opinion of some, the palms should be 26 to 33 feet apart. It would appear likely that in the United States the latter distances would be preferable.

When planting an offshoot a hole 3 to 6 feet in depth and having a diameter of 8 feet is first dug, and the offshoot is placed in the center of the excavation. This practice is followed owing to the fact that the palm develops roots on the base of its trunk from the bottom upward as the tree grows. It is desirable that such roots be in the earth, as they contribute to the nourishment of the tree and tend to protect it from injury by wind. As the palm grows the hole in which it is planted is gradually filled with earth. Adult palms were seen around which the earth was moulded up so as to cover the upper roots. (The practice of planting palms in holes was observed on a number of Algerian plantations.)

The question of a paid traffic manager was not raised at the Cleveland convention. It is thought by some that while such an official might be able to save considerably for the members, conditions are now such that anything short of a complete and detailed checking up of incoming and outgoing transactions would not be productive of results to warrant employment of a representative; and that such checking up as stated would not be practicable. One concern which employed an agent to check up in that manner for five back years and the current year had returned to it about \$50.

"Inspection Laws of British Columbia," a paper read by W. H. Lyne, assistant Inspector of fruit pests for the provincial department, was an important address. Mr. Lyne said the department was anxious to help the nurseryman in every way, and one of the best ways to lend this aid was rigid and careful inspection. The importation of stock made a fumigation station necessary in Vancouver, Mr. Lyne said, and last year in that station there were inspected a total of 1,825,090 pieces of stock. This included 147,330 fruit trees, 1585 nut and 560 trees, 893,954 seedlings and grafts, 360,560 small fruit bushes, and 421,661 miscellaneous stock. Out of this the total stock condemned was 31,995 pieces. He said the utmost care was taken in handling the stock.

Apple Markets

Editor American Fruits:

Can you direct me to a book or other publication on tree surgery, especially in regard to the use of the pneumatic chisel? I would like to know a good plan for marketing apples. How shall I find the best apple markets near here?

CHARLES G. CRAWFORD.
Blissfield, Mich.

It is yet too early to determine just where the best market for apples can be found, but for this section of the country I would look up such places as Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit markets. In a month from this time it will be much easier to tell just where the apple crop will come from and the markets which will offer the best opening.

L. R. TAFT, State Inspector
Nurseries and Orchards.
East Lansing, Mich.

Can any of our readers advise as to the use of the pneumatic chisel in tree surgery?—[Editor.]

A CASH PROPOSITION

Readers of "American Fruits" who are in a position to procure subscriptions for this journal may learn of our cash proposition by communicating with the General Manager, 125 Ellwanger & Barry building, Rochester, N. Y.

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